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**DELINEATIONS**  
**OF**  
**FOUNTAINS' ABBEY.**





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Apphia Prentiss Letter  
from Mary Sutton  
1851.







# TOWER FOUNTAINS' ABBEY,

*From an elevation in the South Window*

*Pubd by J. P. 1810. and C. P. 1810. and C. P. 1810. and C. P. 1810.*



*E. Carver*

**D E L I N E A T I O N S,**  
GRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE,  
OF  
**FOUNTAINS' ABBEY,**  
IN THE  
**WEST RIDING**  
OF THE  
**C O U N T Y   O F   Y O R K.**

BY  
**J. & H. S. STORER.**

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**WITH HISTORICAL NOTICES.**

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*To Mrs. Lawrence,  
Of Studley-Royal,  
In the County of York.*

*Madam,*

*These Delineations of the  
splendid Domain, which owes much of its  
remaining beauty and interest to your pre-  
serving hand, are (with permission) gratefully  
dedicated to you ; with our ardent wishes that  
your presence may perpetuate the indulgence  
afforded to the numerous and admiring  
visitants of Fountains' Abbey ; and that you*



*may long continue to possess the serene  
delight of conferring the blessings of your  
affluence on all around you.*

*We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,*

*Madam,*

*Your obliged and obedient Servants,*

*J. & H. S. Storer.*

CAMBRIDGE.

## P R E F A C E.

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THE vestiges of FOUNTAINS' ABBEY are universally allowed to be the most perfect and picturesque that now exist in the kingdom; and every attention which art can bestow is exerted to enhance the natural beauties of the place; so that, while the fabric itself exhibits the mouldering ruins of a once magnificent pile, erected in a far distant age, the grounds are decorated and preserved in all the elegance of modern refinement. These delightful associations of nature and of art have long been duly appreciated; and the continual resort of nobility and fashion to these charming scenes gives ample testimony to the estimation in which they are held. Notwithstanding these superior claims, it may be asserted correctly that no adequate representation of this splendid ruin, nor any particular description has hitherto been attempted.

We find, indeed, that the able and elegant writer of the History of Craven, at one time, intended to present to the world the history and description of this Abbey, but, with



regret, found it expedient to confine himself to brief remarks ; and among the numerous illustrative works which have lately appeared, Fountains' Abbey, if noticed at all, has only been regarded with passing attention ; its history likewise is almost confined to the large folios of Dugdale, and of Burton, and Farrar's more portable but no less interesting account.

The present publication is intended to consolidate every well-authenticated fact relative to the Monastery and its Abbots, with an accurate description, and numerous representations of the structure in its present state, collected, not in the hasty manner of a desultory tourist, but noted on the spot, and delineated from well-studied points of view, during a continued residence in the vicinity.

The materials for the history of the Monastery, after the period to which Dugdale's well-known work brings it down, are very scanty, and are not to be found in a collected form in any public or private repository. Incidental notices, gleaned from numerous sources, therefore necessarily compose the basis of much that is presented to the reader. These have been interwoven with what is known of the lives of the respective Abbots, and thus is the biographical appearance of the work accounted for.

HISTORY  
OF  
FOUNTAINS' ABBEY,  
§c.

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IN attempting to sketch the history of this celebrated Monastery, it may not be inappropriate to advert previously to the origin of the monastic orders, and succinctly to trace the progress of such of them as are more immediately connected with the subject of these pages. The steps by which they attained their power, and the influence of that power on the most important interests of the governments under which they flourished, though but *incidentally* displayed as in a work like the present, furnish ample matter of contemplation at once to the theologian and the statesman.

Bellarmino, the grand advocate of Monachism, asserts that it was shadowed in the law of nature, more distinctly expressed under the Mosaic dispensation, but brought to perfection in the time of the Apostles.<sup>a</sup>

But that the whole course of life should be spent in solitude, in unnatural self-inflicted pain, and in a renunciation

<sup>a</sup> Soames's History of the Reformation, vol. ii. p. 53.



of every allowable enjoyment besides that which springs from direct devotional exercises, are positions at variance with the constitution of human nature, and have no warrant from either the injunctions or examples of our divine Master and his inspired followers. The interchange of social duties with *occasional* retirement, has ever been found to tend most to the completeness of the Christian life.

The origin of Monastic communities has been ascribed to the shock which the piety of many Christians received soon after the secular establishment of the faith under Constantine, from witnessing the dissipation of their hypocritical and luke-warm brethren.<sup>b</sup> This would have led us to look for the rise of monachism at once around the pomp and luxury of the imperial city. But its origin was not derived from thence: It was in Egypt, and in the latter part of the Third Century, that the monastic life first began to claim the distinction of immaculate piety.<sup>c</sup>

Bingham ascribes the beginning of the monastic orders to Paul of Thebes, who is called by St. Jerome the author,—and to Antony, who is denominated by the same father, the improver of this course of life. These and their disciples are said, first from necessity, in the Decian persecution, and afterwards from choice, to have followed the eremitical profession. To Pachomius is attributed the erection of the

<sup>b</sup> Lingard's *History of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, p. 102.

<sup>c</sup> "The Egyptians were by nature disposed to bear austerities and mortification, and fit to become monks."—JORTIN'S *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iii. p. 34.

first monastery, which was in Egypt, and in A.D. 325. Hilarion, a scholar of Antony, introduced about the same time the system into Palestine and Syria. Eustathius, Bishop of Sebastia, brought it into the regions of Armenia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus. As to Europe, however, its introduction was not so early ; for Baronius owns that there were no monasteries in Italy till A.D. 340. Martin, Bishop of Tours, set the example in Gaul in the latter end of the fourth century ; and thence this institution might probably find its way to our country.<sup>d</sup>

We may believe that amongst the early monks were very many instances both of the worst and of the best of men. "Amongst them," says Chrysostom, "you may behold the life of angels." Amongst them, say their own admirers, both in their early institution and two centuries after, not to mention the voracity for the marvellous, which some even of their most learned and unexceptionable patrons stimulated and promoted to a pernicious height,<sup>e</sup> you might find men pretending to madness, walking upon their hands and their feet, and blemishing the religion they professed by the most extravagant and disgusting feats of pretended perfection.

In proceeding with our sketch, we need but allude briefly to the circumstance that monachism had established itself in the British Church previously to the arrival of Augustine,

<sup>d</sup> Bingham's *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, book vii. chap. 1. sect. 4.

<sup>e</sup> Jortin's *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iii. pp. 18, 40.



the Roman missionary. His companion, Paulinus, restored Christianity in the kingdom of Northumbria, and re-erected the see of York, A.D. 625.

The first Monastery known to have been erected in Yorkshire was that of Lastingham, near Kirkby Moorside, about thirty miles N. E. of York. This was in the year A.D. 648.<sup>f</sup>

The second was founded at Tadcaster, Newton Kyme, or Aberford, in A.D. 655.<sup>g</sup> This religious house, wherever it was, (for its exact situation cannot easily be decided) probably fell a prey to the Danes about A.D. 866.

The third was the famous Abbey of Whitby,—founded A.D. 657, by Oswy, King of the Northumbrians, for Monks of the Benedictine Order.<sup>h</sup>

The fourth was at Gilling, near Richmond,—founded somewhat before A.D. 659.<sup>i</sup>

The fifth was at Ripon,—founded A.D. 661, by Eata, Abbot of Melrose, the monks of which were for a time displaced on account of their adherence to the oriental manner of calculating Easter.

Five other Monasteries were established in this county previously to the Conquest,—only one of which attained to celebrity; viz.—that of Beverley, founded about A.D. 700.

<sup>f</sup> Lastingham was re-founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. The monks afterwards removed to near the walls of York, and there erected St. Mary's Abbey.—DUGDALE's *Monast. Angl.* vol. i. pp. 62, 384.

<sup>g</sup> Burton's Monast. Eborac. pp. 54, 85.

<sup>h</sup> *Ib.* p. 68.

<sup>i</sup> *Ib.* pp. 54, 86.

Till the Conquest, the Monasteries of our Island were ranged under three different classes :—

I. Those which observed the rule of St. Gregory the Great, as the Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury.

II. Those which followed the rule of St. Columba of Icolmkill, as the Monasteries of Lindisfarne and Ripon.

III. Those which observed the rule of St. Benedict of Nursia, in the Dukedom of Spoleto, in Italy.<sup>k</sup> Of these, the last was pre-eminent in England; and to this class belonged the Abbey of St. Mary, at York, which was founded in A.D. 1088;—and from this institution, the Religious House which forms the subject of our work, took its beginning in A.D. 1132.

But the Benedictine Order had experienced an innovation abroad in the rise of that of the Cluniac; for Odo, Abbot of Cluni, [A.D. 927] added to the ancient rule of Benedict many severe and burdensome ceremonies.<sup>l</sup> When this order became deteriorated, another branch arose,—the Cistercian, being also considered an improvement upon the Benedictine rule. The monks of Fountains' preferred the Cistercian discipline; and as this preference led to the founding of their establishment, the circumstances connected with, and immediately preceding this transaction, will here find their appropriate place.

<sup>k</sup> Lingard's *Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Churches*, p. 105. Carwithen's *History of the Church of England*, vol. i. p. 156.

<sup>l</sup> Helyot, *Histoire des Ordres Religieuses*, tom. v. Carwithen's *History of the Church of England*, vol. i. p. 158.



Robert, Abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, of the Order of St. Benedict, having fruitlessly laboured to revive the primitive austerity of his profession in his own convent, retired in A.D. 1098, with about twenty of his fraternity to Cisteaux, a place situated in the diocese of Chalons.<sup>m</sup> Robert, however, was importuned to return, and preside over Molesme, which he did till his death, in A.D. 1108. On his return thither, Alberic was chosen second Abbot of Cisteaux, A.D. 1099, under whom a Bull was procured from Pope Pascal II. in A.D. 1100, by which the new monastery was taken under his protection. Alberic and his monks drew up the first rules of the Cistertians, but for no other use at that time, than for their own house, as a reformed society of Benedictines. By these rules they bound themselves to those of St. Benedict, agreeing to cut off all those contrary customs which had crept into some religious houses. Amongst these offending customs was the use of furs and rich skins, indulgence in superfluous habits, ornaments of beds, and luxurious living, or at least such as was deemed luxurious <sup>n</sup> by the rule of St. Benedict. They also resolved to have lay-brothers wearing their beards, with the Bishop's permission, who should be treated like themselves,—and to accept of such lands, vineyards, meadows, lakes and mills as should be freely offered them ;

<sup>m</sup> And about thirty miles S.E. of Rheims.

<sup>n</sup> Under this term was comprized “variety and plenty of meat, the use of fat bacon, and other the like extravagances.”

and having settled farms in some places, they ordered that lay-brothers should be sent thither to take care of them.<sup>o</sup>

In A.D. 1109 Alberic died, and was succeeded by Stephen Harding, an Englishman. He extended the plainness and simplicity of his rule to the very ornaments of the church, prohibiting gold and silver crosses, and allowing none but of wood, painted. He also retrenched the great number of candlesticks, and retained but one, and that of iron. He allowed only one censer, and that of copper or iron. The chasubles or cassocks were to be only of fustian or linen. The chalices he suffered to be of silver, gilt; but never of gold. At Cluni, on the other hand, the utmost magnificence was observed in the worship, the very candelabra glittering with precious stones.

What has just been narrated, naturally leads to an account of the observances of the Order, which we therefore now present as briefly as is consistent with perspicuity.

“They are to sleep in their habits, and after Mattins<sup>p</sup> are not to return to their beds. For prayers, they so conclude, that before the Lauds it may be day-break.

<sup>o</sup> Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monast. v. ii. p. 24.

<sup>p</sup> “The seven Canonical hours were by the Hermits of St. Romualdus, in Italy, thus divided and observed:—*Mattins*, at midnight; *Lauds*, at break of day; *Prime*, immediately after sunrise; *Tierce*, three hours after sunrise; *Sext*, six hours after; *Nones*, nine hours after; *Vespers*, towards the going down of the Sun; and *Complem*, [*Completorium*] just as the day was spent. Mattins and Lauds were, however, by some other Orders thrown into one service, and began as Lauds about 3 A.M.”—*MS. Complem of the English Dominican Nuns at Bruges*.

Immediately after Lauds they sing the Prime; and after Prime, they go out to fill up their hours in work. None of them are to be absent from their *diurnal* hours, or the Complin. When the Complin is finished, the Steward of the house, and he that hath the charge of the guests go forth, but with great care of silence serve them. The Abbot is present with his flock, except at meat; his table being with the strangers and poor. Nevertheless, he is abstemious of talk; nor hath he or any of them ever above two dishes; nor do they eat of fat or flesh except in case of sickness; and from the ides of September till Easter they eat but once a day, except on Sundays. They go not out of the precincts of their cloister except to work; but neither there, nor any where do they discourse with any other than the Abbot or Prior.”<sup>q</sup> Silence, indeed, was one of the prime rules of the Order.

Their manual labour was as follows :—“In Summer, after chapter, which followed Prime, they worked till Tierce, and after Nones till Vespers. In Winter, from after mass till Nones, and even to Vespers during Lent. In harvest, when they went to work in the farms, they said Tierce and the conventual mass after Prime, that nothing might hinder their work for the rest of the morning; and often they said divine service in the places where they were at work, and at the same hours as those at home celebrated it in the Church.”<sup>r</sup>

<sup>q</sup> Dugdale's Warwickshire : Fosbrooke's British Monachism, p. 113.

<sup>r</sup> Fosbrooke, p. 113.



Their rules forbade them from wearing shirts, or furred skins. Their habit was originally of a dark colour, like that of the Religious at Molesme; but they pretended that the blessed Virgin had miraculously patronized the change to white.<sup>s</sup> They were called White Monks, from their being clad with a white robe, which was in the nature of a cassock. With this was worn a black scapular and hood.<sup>t</sup> Their garment was girt with a black girdle of wool. In the choir they had over it a white cowl, and over that a hood, with a rochet hanging down round before to the waist, and in a point behind to the mid-leg. When they went abroad they wore a cowl and a large hood, both black. The lay-brothers wore dresses nearly similar, but all of a dark colour. The choir dress of the Novices who were clerks, was entirely white.

The great austerity of this new order recommended its votaries to the Roman court. Under the abbacy of Stephen, <sup>h. y.</sup> already mentioned, it was accordingly exempted by Pope Innocent II. from paying tithes to the mother-foundation of Cluni, and to the parochial, or secular clergy. Peter, Abbot of Cluni, apparently uneasy at the rising fame of his more ascetical brethren, had before urged with some plausible reasons, that though they professed a purer discipline, they had nevertheless no claim to the merit of monastical consistency. He now complains with bitterness at the grant which

<sup>s</sup> C. Henriquez, *Fasciculus Sanct. Ord. Cisterciens.* tom. i. p. 22.

<sup>t</sup> See Vignette of the Costume.

relieved and aided them at the expense of his own order.<sup>u</sup> The substance as well as the issue of the matter may be given in a few words :—the Cluniacs were rich, the Cister-tians were poor, and the Pope was inflexible.

This new order owed its chief celebrity however to the accession of St. Bernard, one of the most celebrated men of his age, who having devoted himself to the monastic life, had, with thirty-three companions, joined the monks of Cisteaux in A.D. 1113.<sup>v</sup> In the same year a second Cister-tian house was erected, that of La Ferte in the diocese of Chalons; in 1114 was founded that of Pontigni in the diocese of Auxerre, and in 1115 that of Clairvaux or Clare-Valle, in the diocese of Langres.<sup>w</sup> Of this house St. Bernard himself became the first abbot; and such was his zeal in the cause of his order, that at his death he left seven hundred monks in his own monastery, and witnessed the establishment of nearly one hundred and sixty Cister-tian houses, furnished with Religious sent out chiefly under his patronage and authority. There was no affair of consequence, in his time, in which he was not employed. No potentate, civil or ecclesiastic, possessed such real influence in the Christian world as he did; and though he stood the highest in the judgment of others, he remained the lowest in his own.

<sup>u</sup> Henriquez, *Fasc. Sanct. Ord. Cist.* pp. 41—43.

<sup>v</sup> He was born in A.D. 1091, at Fontaines, a town in Burgundy, of which Tescelin, his father, was Lord.—Du PIN's *Eccl. Hist.* Cent. XII. chap. vii.

<sup>w</sup> And North of Dijon.

His power, however, was not always employed to the best purposes, pure as his intentions undoubtedly were. The Crusade of Louis VII. was supported by his eloquence, and he unhappily prevailed on numbers to join in that absurd expedition, which, in its consequences, was pregnant with misery and ruin.<sup>x</sup> His order in time became so powerful as to govern almost all Christendom, both in spiritual and temporal affairs.<sup>y</sup> Certain Cistercians sent over successively by Stephen and Bernard to obtain a footing in England, were favourably received. The fruit of the mission from Stephen was the founding of the monastery of Waverley in Surrey, by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in A.D. 1128. This was the first of the order in England. The second was that of Rievaulx in this county, which was instituted in A.D. 1131, under the auspices of King Henry I. and through the liberality of Sir Walter L'Espece, who placed in it the monks sent over by Bernard; William, the familiar friend of Bernard, and the head of the mission, being their first abbot.<sup>z</sup> They are described as men, holy, religious, glorying in poverty, and at peace with all, excepting their own bodies, and the common adversary. Their

<sup>x</sup> Du Pin, Cent. XII. chap. vii. Chalmers's Biograph. Dict. Encyclop. Brit.

<sup>y</sup> Appendix (A).

<sup>z</sup> It is proper the reader should be here informed, that for so much relating to the subject of our history as beginning hence reaches to John De Cancia the twelfth abbot, we are principally indebted to the narrative given by Serlo, a monk successively of this house and of Kirkstall, and by Hugh, also a monk of Kirkstall, as preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 1, pp. 733 — 752.—See Appendix (B).



austerity created them admirers in the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary at York. Blameless as the monks and the abbot of this house were acknowledged to be, certain of the fraternity became discontented with the more rational life to which they had been accustomed, and thirsted after the perfection of their new exemplars. Of these converts, Richard the sacristan, Ranulph, Gamellus, Galfridus, Hanno, Thomas and Gualterius, privately bound each other to attempt the introduction of the Cistercian discipline. At first they concealed their purpose from Richard the prior, but on his being apprized of it, he also was moved to unite with them. Their number soon increased to thirteen; and they began to devise their departure, fearless alike of want, and of the inclemency of the approaching season, and only anxious how they should accomplish their object without giving offence to such of the brotherhood as remained at York. As soon as their plan was divulged, it created dissatisfaction. It was replied to them, that they cast an imputation upon the discipline they were about to leave, disturbed the unity which had hitherto prevailed, and cast a stumbling-block in the way of their weaker brethren. These charges were natural.

The history of this, and of every class equally ascetic, has shewn that their precepts, however admired by the fervour of novelty, were broken through in the lapse of years, whilst we find that the Benedictine rule, from its greater moderation, prevailed from first to last, and was

as durable as it was pre-eminently popular. Galfrid the abbot was advanced into a good old age. It would have been extraordinary in him to patronize a change from the rule of life in which he had been brought up, and which he appears to have practised with consistency, and with satisfaction to his brethren. He reminded those who desired to leave their abbey, that they should respect their vows, that they were not in their own power, having solemnly bound themselves to the rule which they had as yet observed. He, moreover, threatened to exert his authority, and to punish their disobedience. But they remained fixed in their resolution.

Richard the prior was an intimate friend of Thurstin the Archbishop, and interested him in their behalf. The Archbishop appointed a day for the visitation of the abbey. The abbot hearing of his intention, sent messengers to the heads of the various monasteries throughout the kingdom, who came prepared to support his cause. The Archbishop came on the day appointed (which was the 6th of October, 1132) with a great concourse of Canons and Religious. The abbot, similarly attended, but with monks only, went forth to meet him, and to forbid his entrance with so numerous an assemblage; at the same time urging that the secular clergy ought not to be made a party in the affairs of the Chapter. The Archbishop retorted the abbot's congregation of monks; and refusing to come in by himself, a rush was made by both parties, the one

to obtain, the other to refuse admittance. The Prelate then commanded silence, and said, "Ye, this day withdraw the obedience due to us; and we, by the authority of God, withdrawing that power which ye have from us, interdict this Church; and by the same authority, suspend the monks that shall continue therein, from the performance of divine service." Having said thus, he and his party retired into the Church—probably his Cathedral. The thirteen dissentient monks went away with the Archbishop who entertained them in his house for eleven weeks. Their names were, besides the seven before-mentioned, Richard the prior; Robert de Suella [of Southwell]; Gregory; Gervase the sub-prior; Radulphus, and Alexander. Another monk also joined them, Robert of Whitby, afterwards founder and abbot of Newminster in Northumberland. Galfrid, the abbot, in the mean time preferred his complaint to the King, and acquainted all the principal religious houses with what had transpired. Thurstin, the metropolitan, wrote on the other hand, in defence of himself and the Cisterians to William, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Pope's legate. What was the result of this correspondence, we are not directly informed: but succeeding events lead us to infer that Thurstin prevailed. In the interim, Gervase the sub-prior, and Ralph returned to the abbey. Gervase, however, finally rejoined his seceding brethren. Ralph remained under the Benedictine rule.

In December, the Archbishop went with his attendants



to celebrate Christmas at Ripon.<sup>a</sup> While there he assigned to the monks, whom he had patronized, a settlement about three miles west from thence, in a place called Skell-dale,<sup>b</sup> in the patrimony of his Cathedral of St. Peter, and gave them afterwards the village and lands of Sutton in that neighbourhood. After their place of abode had been solemnly confirmed to them, they proceeded to the election of an abbot. The Archbishop presided, and their choice (which was unanimous) falling upon RICHARD the EX-PRIOR of ST. MARY'S, he confirmed the election, and invested the newly-chosen abbot with full authority for the discharge of his office, by bestowing upon him the usual episcopal benediction.

Their thoughts were now directed to the preparing of an habitation.

There was an elm in the middle of the vale. Under this they slept, notwithstanding the severities of winter—a winter, however, sufficiently moderate to suffer the tree to retain for a while, after their coming, all the honours of its verdure, and thus to afford shelter to man. They

<sup>a</sup> A MS. of the Thirteenth Century in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on the foundation of the Monastery, entitled “Quo modo Funtanense cenobium sumpsit exordium,” assigns the 27th of December, 1132 [6th of the Calends of January] for the foundation of the Monastery.

<sup>b</sup> At that time a most inhospitable place, and described as more proper for a retreat of wild beasts than of the human species; the dell being overgrown with brush-wood. It obtained in time, and has since continued to retain the name of Fountains. Whether this name was conferred in honour of the birth-place of St. Bernard, (See note, p. 10) or arose from the monks being accustomed to latinize the Saxon word Skel (a Fountain), cannot be determined with certainty. Dr. Whitaker inclines to the supposition that the latter was the occasion of the change.—*History of Craven*, pp. 192—202, 2nd edit.

soon after threw over the branches a covering of thatch, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather. They had also a poor hut covered with turf. But this was not used, as probably it was too small for their dormitory. They, therefore, slept together beneath the tree—twelve priests, and one sub-deacon. Thurstin supplied them with bread, and the Skell with water. At night they rose to their vigils, and sang the service according to their institute. By day they laboured in the construction of an oratory, and in the laying out of gardens. Their provisions were but scanty.<sup>c</sup>

It is supposed that they soon changed their elm for a shelter of seven yew-trees, growing on the south side of the Abbey,<sup>d</sup> and which, from standing near to each other, formed an excellent cover, nearly equal to that of a thatched roof. "Under these trees," says Dr. Burton, "we are told by tradition, the monks resided till they built their Monastery, which seems to me to be probable, if we consider how little a yew-tree increases in a year, and to what an amazing bulk these are grown. And as the side of the hill was covered with wood, which is now almost cut down except these trees, it seems as if they were left standing, to perpetuate the memory of the monks' habitation there, during the first winter of their residence."<sup>e</sup>

When the winter was over, they dispatched messengers

<sup>c</sup> Dugdale's Monast. Angl. vol. i. pp. 738, 739.

<sup>d</sup> Six of which are yet standing. See page 105.

<sup>e</sup> Burton's Monasticon Ebor. p. 141.

When the winter was over, they dispatched messengers to St. Bernard, acknowledging him as their father, and his Abbey of Clairvaux as their mother, and requesting him to give them instructions for their observance of the Cistercian rule. Thurstin likewise wrote to him to commend them to his care. Bernard answered their epistle in terms of condolence for their past difficulties, and of congratulation for their zeal. He also replied to that of Thurstin, commending him for the spirit he had displayed in this matter. He likewise wrote to the abbot of St. Mary's, exhorting him to exercise charity to the monks who had for conscience sake, and through the earnestness of their piety, left his monastery. The love of moderation and peace seems to have prevailed over the feelings of displeasure in the mind of the abbot during the interval, and thus coinciding with the spirit of Bernard's exhortation the whole matter came to an amicable conclusion.

The messengers from Fountains returned to the new institute, and with them Galfrid whom Bernard had commanded, though in his old age, to come over to this country, and instruct his new disciples. Their number was now augmented by the accession of ten Novices,—some of them priests, others laymen. Having as yet received no fresh donations, they subsisted on the kindness of Thurstin. Not only, however, were they now themselves increased, but, led by the report of their sanctity, many others resorted to them. This, together with a



famine which then prevailed, brought them into such straits that they were obliged to eat the leaves of the elm boiled with a little salt and some meal to temper the bitterness of the mixture. The benevolence of the abbot is, however, reported to have risen above the pressure of distress, inasmuch as he commanded a supply of bread to be given to a poor and importunate applicant at the time when the brotherhood themselves were well nigh reduced to their last loaf. In this extremity they were greeted with the sudden and unexpected appearance at their gate of a waggon laden with bread, the gift of Eustace Fitz-John, owner of Knaresborough Castle. The monks gave thanks to God for this seasonable supply, and acknowledged his hand.

They passed the summer with sustenance barely adequate to their wants, and laid up the scanty store of their industry at the end of the harvest.

For two years the community had to endure the extreme of poverty, so that the abbot felt himself compelled to solicit the assistance of St. Bernard, who appointed him and his monks a settlement for a season on the lands of Clairvaux. But during the abbot's absence, the difficulties under which his brethren laboured, were removed by the munificence of Hugo, Dean of York, a man of considerable wealth, who joined their body, and endowed them with all his possessions, amongst which were copies of the Holy Scriptures. Thus commenced the library of

the monastery. They appropriated their new endowments to the use of the poor, to the building of the monastery, and to the support of the monks. The abbot on his return found the monastery in comparative prosperity. Incited, probably, by the example of Hugo, Serlo, a canon of the same Church, who was rich both in gold and silver, and Tosti, another canon, gave *their* substance also, and lived amongst them many years.

These contributions to their possessions were soon followed by a grant from Robert de Sartis, a military man, living in the vicinity, who with his wife Raganilda gave to their foundation the village of Harleshow, with the lands adjacent,<sup>f</sup> and the forest of Warksall. These benefactors were both buried at Fountains.

About this time also, Serlo of Pembroke, a young courtier, who had possessions in the neighbourhood, being on the point of death, sent for the abbot, whose comfort he desired in his extremity, and gave to the monastery the village of Caiton, which he had received of the King. He also was interred here. Soon after this the abbot obtained from the bounty of Nigel de Albini [D'Aubigny], father of Roger de Mowbray, the grange of Aldeburgh and its appurtenances. Henceforth the society rapidly advanced in numbers and possessions.

In the fifth year of their foundation the Lord Ralph de Merley came to visit the institution, and was in consequence moved to establish and endow a house of the same

<sup>f</sup> In which was Morker, now Mackershaw.—See BURTON'S *Monast.* p. 183.

order,—New Minster, in Northumberland, which was founded in the year 1138. This was the first daughter-institution of Fountains. Robert of Whitby, before-mentioned, a man modest in demeanour and holy in his conversation, was appointed abbot, and was for several years the pious and renowned pastor of the new foundation.

Soon after this Hugh Fitz-Eudo consulted the abbot of Fountains on the founding of the Religious House of Kirkstead, in Lincolnshire. About the same time the abbot was also entrusted by the munificent Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, with the establishment of a Cistercian House at Haverholme. On the second of February, A.D. 1139, therefore, two monks were sent out,—one, under Robert of Southwell, as abbot of the monastery of Kirkstead, the other, under Gervase, as abbot of Haverholme.<sup>g</sup> Both these newly-appointed abbots were of the number of the first monks of Fountains.

The abbot of Fountains having formed a friendship with Alberic, Bishop of Ostia, the papal legate, who had come on an embassy to England, was led to accompany him on his return to Rome, to realize the prospect of promotion which Alberic held out to him. On his arrival there he was taken ill of a fever, of which he died on the 30th of April, 1139.<sup>h</sup>

<sup>g</sup> The monks of Haverholme soon afterward removed to Louth Park, one mile and a half from the town of Louth.

<sup>h</sup> He is inserted in the Catalogue of Saints and Men of blessed memory. The anniversary of his obit was held on the 15th of May.—See C. HENRIQUEZ, *Menologium Cisterciense*, p. 162.



On the death of their abbot the monks sent to Clairvaux for the advice of St. Bernard, who directed their choice to RICHARD the PRIOR, one of the first settlers, and who had been sacristan of St. Mary's Abbey, at York. "His virtues," says his biographer, "shone in his countenance." He was possessed besides of great knowledge of human nature, which is said to have fitted him eminently for the duties of the confessional. He was ungraceful in his speech, but this is attributed rather to his modesty than to any natural defect. He went more than once to Clairvaux to St. Bernard that he might by his influence be permitted to resign his office. In this, however, he was unsuccessful; for though Bernard yielded so far to his request as to accede to his resignation if it should be also approved by the monks; yet they, on his arrival at home, and having had the letters of their benefactor laid before them, declined their consent to his resignation; but were willing, however, to allow him a year of remission from the duties of his abbacy. He that year [1143] went again to Clairvaux, where he died, and was buried.

During the last three years of his life, he, with several of the clergy, regular and secular, opposed the election of William, the treasurer of York, to that see, in the room of Thurstin, who had died in 1140. William was consecrated by Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the legate of Pope Lucius II., but was rejected in the following year by Eugenius the succeeding Pope, in favour of Henry Murdach, a friend of

St. Bernard, and probably patronized on that account by the abbot of Fountains. This affair, which agitated the province of York for full seven years before its final settlement, will presently occupy our attention in a fuller manner.

The monks, as had been heretofore their custom, resorted to the advice of St. Bernard, with regard to the choice of a new abbot. Their patron, having taken their case into his consideration, commended to them HENRY MURDACH, of the monastery of Valle Clare,<sup>i</sup> extolling his merits with much affection, and exhorting them to hear him in all things as himself. Henry was forthwith unanimously elected abbot. He was accounted a model of firmness and integrity. He did not find the convent in that state of austerity which the rule of the order demanded, but having succeeded in the enforcement of a stricter discipline, he is hence described as the reformer of the institution, and the promoter both of its spiritual and temporal prosperity. Under his administration the society obtained the granges of Caiton, Kilnsay, and Marton le Moor.<sup>k</sup>

<sup>i</sup> In the diocese of Laon.

<sup>k</sup> In A.D. 1145, Hugh de Bolebec consulted the abbot on the founding of Woburn Abbey. A number of monks, with Alan as their abbot, was sent out from hence, and it was established in the same year, as a house dependent upon Fountains. In the following year also Sigward, Bishop of Bergen, came over to England and visited this monastery. At his request the abbot sent over with him certain monks, together with Ranulph, (one of the number who had seceded from St. Mary's) as their abbot. They departed on the 10th of July, 1146, and on their arrival in Norway, founded the abbey of Líz. Ranulph afterwards returned to Fountains, where he died in a good old age, and in high repute for his sanctity. This Norwegian monastery does not appear to have been instituted subject to

Henry took part, as his predecessor had done, against William, Archbishop of York. That prelate, on the ground that his election was uncanonical, was, as already mentioned, refused consecration by Eugenius III. Eugenius had been a monk of Clairvaux, and was a familiar friend of St. Bernard, and therefore naturally desirous of furthering his wishes. The object of those wishes, on Bernard's part, was the elevation of Henry to the see of York in the place of William. Hence the abbot of Fountains was marked for destruction by such of the military as were adherents to the metropolitan. They proceeded to his monastery in considerable numbers with the intention of gratifying their revenge upon his person. Being disappointed in their search of him, they forthwith set fire to the monastic buildings, all of which, except half of the oratory, fell a sacrifice to the flames. Henry escaped, unseen, unhurt,—for, as the historian adds, “the hand of the Lord protected him.” This lamentable conflagration took place apparently in 1146. The fraternity, however, with the assistance of their benevolent and wealthy neighbours,<sup>1</sup> applied themselves promptly to the reparation of these ravages, and the buildings were re-instated in a better style than before.

any control of Fountains; probably from its being established in a foreign land, and where the connection could not be easily kept up.

<sup>1</sup> Among their benefactors, Alan, fourth Earl of Britany and Richmond, then living, was one; and as he gave all his wood at Masham towards building the abbey, it is quite probable it might be on this very occasion.—BURTON'S *Monast. Ebor.* p. 149.

Henry, who had been the disciple of Bernard, together with Eugenius, left England in the following year (1147)<sup>m</sup> to concert with the former, and to plead his cause with the latter, as to his promotion to the chair of York. He found the Pontiff at Treves, who removing thence to Paris, held a council, in which the dispute concerning William's election was debated and determined. It ended in his apparently unjust deposition by the Pope, and the consecration of Henry by Eugenius's own hands in the same year, against the wishes of the majority of the cardinals; for William was, as well as Henry, a man of untainted character, and confessedly as worthy of, and equal to the dignity as his competitor. St. Bernard is much censured for the part he took against William. The most admissible

<sup>m</sup> This year is rendered worthy of remembrance, by the sending out of a body of monks from this foundation, at the request of Henry de Lacy, Baron of Pontefract, to establish a house under the Cistercian rule, near the borders of Lancashire, and which finally ended in the founding of the celebrated abbey of Kirkstall. Alexander, the prior of Fountains, was sent out as abbot, and with him twelve monks (among whom was our historian Serlo) and ten lay-brothers: they took their departure on the 19th of May. The place to which they first went, and which had been assigned them by their patron, was Bernoldswick. Out of regard to their mother-institution of Fountains, they called it St. Mary's Mount. Its situation and climate being however exceedingly unpropitious, at the end of their sixth year they removed to Kirkstall, where, from their proximity to Fountains, and other circumstances, they for many generations kept up, with more fidelity than was usual, their filial relation and a close intercourse with their maternal house.

In this year also was founded, under the auspices and control of Fountains, and through the munificence of William, Earl of Albemarle, the monastery of Bitham in Lincolnshire. A small number of monks was sent out from hence for that purpose on the 23rd of May. The name of their house was changed afterwards to that of Vallis Dei, or Vaudey.



excuse that can be offered for his conduct, was his credulity in believing the false reports propagated against William.<sup>n</sup> It is, however, gratifying to find that William, when afterwards admitted to the see, laid aside all those feelings of asperity which might naturally be engendered by the strenuous and persevering opposition of the society of Fountains, and commiserating those disasters to their house, of which he had been the innocent occasion, visited them with pastoral solicitude, and on terms of Christian cordiality.<sup>o</sup> He even promised satisfaction for all the injuries they had sustained, and doubtless would have made good his promise, had not his sudden death prevented it.

King Stephen, offended at the deposition of William, who was his nephew, required of Henry an unusual oath on his taking possession of the see, which oath he declined. The King is said to have contented himself by merely threatening punishment; but the citizens of York, who held William in great and deserved reverence, refused to admit Henry within their walls. He, hereupon, excommunicated them. Eustacè, the King's son, in contempt of his authority, forbade the cessation of the sacred rites. On this account, and because the King's ministers everywhere oppressed all who had assisted in the expulsion of William, sedition and tumult daily spread throughout the

<sup>n</sup> Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 748.

<sup>o</sup> Bower's History of the Popes, vol. vi. pp. 57—59.

province, and especially in the city, where the senior Archdeacon, a friend of Archbishop Henry, was beheaded. The King was at length (viz. in 1151) reconciled to Henry, who, during his troubles, had taken refuge at Ripon; he was peacefully received at York, and governed the see with great exactness till his death which took place at Sherburne, or, according to John of Hexham, at Beverley, in about six years from his consecration.<sup>p</sup>

Turning from this digression to the affairs which are immediately connected with the establishment, we are next brought to the successor of Henry in the abbacy.

For some short time, in 1147, the abbacy remained vacant, but on Henry's consecration, he commended to the monks, MAURICE, a monk of Rievaulx, to be their head, who thereupon was created abbot. He, however, within three months resigned his office, and returned to his monastery in the early part of the year 1148. Maurice was educated at Oxford, became a Cistercian monk in the abbey of Ford, in Devonshire, and thence removed to Rievaulx. He was a man of erudition, and amongst other works he left behind him one entitled "De Pontificali Schemate." His resignation is attributed to his love of study, in preference to an active life.<sup>q</sup> The turbulencies and agitation arising out of his predecessor's acquisition of the archiepiscopal

<sup>p</sup> Godwin de Præsulibus, p. 671. Trivetti Chron. apud D'Acherii Spicilegium, tom: iii. p. 147. See also note, page 28. infra.

<sup>q</sup> Leland de Scriptoribus, vol. i. pp. 232—235. Henriquez, Fascic. Sanct. Ord. Cist. vol. ii. p. 295.

dignity, together with the fear of a repetition of similar occurrences, might also contribute to strengthen his resolution of retirement. He appears to have outlived his departure from Fountains full forty-five years.

To Maurice succeeded (in 1148) THORALD, who also was a monk of Rievaulx. He was well read in the sacred Scriptures, and equally versed in the liberal arts, but on some disagreement between him and his metropolitan, he resigned his trust, by the order of St. Bernard, and returned to Rievaulx, after having presided two years. An undue love of power has been assigned as the cause which led to his removal;<sup>r</sup> but the particulars have not been handed down to us. He was an author as well as his predecessor, but the very names even of his works have sunk into oblivion.<sup>s</sup>

The convent on this vacancy again sent to their spiritual director, St. Bernard. He, at the inducement of his friend Henry, the Archbishop, commended to them RICHARD FASTOLPH, a native of York, who had been abbot of Valle Clare, and was at that time precentor of Clairvaux. Henry is said to have assisted him in the duties of his office, on which he appears to have entered in the year 1150.<sup>t</sup> He is described as an example

<sup>r</sup> Burton's *Monast. Ebor.* p. 210.

<sup>s</sup> Pitseus de *Reb. Anglicis*, vol. i. p. 917.

<sup>t</sup> In his first year, William, Earl of Albemarle, the noble patron of the Cisterrians, founded the Abbey of Melsa, or Meaux, in this county. The first monks of its establishment were sent out from Fountains, with one of the

of self-denial, and a great promoter of the piety and welfare of his house,<sup>u</sup> but he had to contend with a sedition that arose during the early years of his abbacy in his monastery, and which he thought he could not repress more effectually than by retiring for a season from his office. This produced the effect:—he was recalled; and after punishing the offenders, he spent the latter part of his government in tranquillity.<sup>v</sup> He died full of years and of good works on the 3rd of May, 1169, and was buried in the chapter-house. He was placed in the Catalogue of Saints and Men of blessed memory of his order; his commemoration-day was held on the 18th of November.<sup>w</sup> He wrote a Book of Homilies, and also a Treatise on Music and Harmony.<sup>x</sup>

Soon after, apparently in the latter part of the same month in which his predecessor died, ROBERT, Abbot of Pipewell, in Northamptonshire, was called to the government of the house. In liberality and munificence he

brotherhood, named Adam, as their abbot, on the 28th of December, 1150. The site of this new foundation was abundantly fertile and well watered, but difficult of access in the winter. This was, to use the words of Serlo, their and our annalist, the seventh and last daughter of Fountains. See Appendix (C.)

<sup>u</sup> In one and the same year, and in the early part of his presidency, died the three following personages, who, as connected with the annals of this house, to say nothing of the affairs of the age, had acquired the character of celebrity:—Pope Eugenius III., on the 8th of July, 1153; St. Bernard, on the 20th of August; and Henry Murdach, Archbishop of York, on the 14th of October.

<sup>v</sup> Bale, Script. Brit. Cent. XIII. p. 150.

<sup>w</sup> Henriquez, Menologium Cisteriense, p. 386.

<sup>x</sup> Pitseus de Reb. Anglicis, vol. i. p. 216.



exceeded all his predecessors. The wants of the poor, and the comfort of strangers, had a large share of his regard. He erected costly edifices for the monastery, and reformed the manners of its inmates. The abbey increased in possessions under him, and in the number of the monks. It was during his abbacy that the monastery obtained most of the princely grants of Roger, Baron de Mowbray, son of Nigel D'Aubigny, together with the generous and valuable gifts of the Lady Alicia de Gaunt, wife of Roger, who seemed to emulate her husband in her munificence to the establishment.<sup>y</sup> The abbot was taken ill on his return from a general chapter, and died, beloved and revered, at Woburn, on the 10th of January, 1179, after having ruled nine years, seven months, and twenty-five days. He was brought from Woburn, and buried in the chapter-house.

After a vacancy had remained for a short time, the monks found a successor to Robert, in WILLIAM, Abbot of New Minster, who, from having been an Augustinian Canon of Gisburne [Gisborough] Priory, had taken upon him the Cistercian Order, at New Minster. There, though his health had been injured by his bodily mortification, he had presided prosperously for several years, when he

<sup>y</sup> The abbot and convent presented Roger de Mowbray with the sum of 120 marks, to assist him in his journey to Jerusalem. The benefits which the monastery received in return, whether regarded as matters of gratitude or stipulation, were very great indeed. The grants of the house of Mowbray to this institution were truly noble.—WHITAKER's *Craven*, p. 202. BURTON's *Monast. Ebor.* p. 159.

was called to the more honourable office of Abbot of Fountains. He is said to have been a mild and prudent governor, to have received advice with readiness, and to have been blest with the sight of increasing possessions to the house. If the panegyric be as well deserved as the statement of augmenting wealth was true, there need be no doubt of his being highly worthy of esteem. He presided about ten years; died the 8th of October, 1190, and was interred in the chapter-house.

To William succeeded RALPH HAGET. He was a man of rank by birth, and had spent his earlier years in military life. Being wearied of the vanity of the world, he took the monastic habit in this house when about thirty years of age, from the hands of Abbot Robert. From hence he was elected Abbot of Kirkstall in 1182, wherein, however, his rule does not appear to have been blessed with much either of peace or prosperity.<sup>z</sup> He was translated to the abbacy of Fountains in 1190. This abbot is celebrated by his contemporaries for his virtues, his devotion, and his enjoyment of the various services of the church. He likewise diligently visited the religious houses under his jurisdiction. His compassion for the poor during a famine which severely prevailed during his government, led him to provide a temporary accommodation as a shelter for their bodies, where they partook of the relief provided for their necessities, and were attended

<sup>z</sup> Whitaker's History of Craven, p. 63. Dugdale's Monast. Angl. vol. i. p. 751.

at the same time by priests to perform the offices of religion. This may be considered as leading to the establishment of the permanent Eleemosynary, afterwards erected by John de Cancia, one of his successors. After presiding well for twelve years, seven months, and fifteen days, he died A.D. 1203, and was buried in the chapter-house. In the early part of his presidency (viz. in 1193) the Cisterians, we are told by Stowe, made an offering of the whole of their wool for one year as a contribution to the ransom of Richard I. In this we may suppose the house of Fountains to have joined. In the latter part of his life, his brother Galfrid, or Godfrey, a man of considerable possessions, gave on his death-bed to the monastery, Thorpe-Underwood, together with lands in Elwick and Widdington, both in that vicinity; and very soon after, King John, in the second year of his reign, granted the monks the privilege of free warren in the first-named place. The whole of this place [Thorpe] was converted into a grange for the use of the monastery by the demolition of the buildings and the removal of the inhabitants, a procedure of no uncommon occurrence in the history of Cistercian houses.<sup>a</sup> What provision was made for the inhabitants, our worthy historian does not inform us, leaving us unfortunately to an inference unfavourable to the equitable consideration and humanity of

<sup>a</sup> Dugdale's *Monast. Angl.* vol. i. p. 856. Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, pp. 409, 410.

those concerned in the matter. We might conclude this to have taken place after the abbot's death, even had his historian not told us so, as his alleged virtues forbid us to make him a party in a transaction which seemed to imply such a want of regard to his brother's memory in the person of his surviving dependents.

The real motive for this and similar proceedings may probably be inferred with truth from the fact—that all Cistercian foundations began about this time to be exempted by papal privilege from the payment of tithes of *all such lands as they held in their own hands, or cultivated at their own expense.*<sup>b</sup>

Ralph was succeeded by JOHN of YORK, who, from having been a monk of this house from his youth, was chosen Cellerarius or Household Steward, next preferred to the abbots of Louth Park, and thence finally, in A.D. 1203, to preside over Fountains. He was affable and generous,—

<sup>b</sup> The first grant of this kind to Fountains appears to be that of Pope Honorius III., in the fifth year of his pontificate, A.D. 1221 ; but other monasteries of the same order in England had enjoyed the same privilege for more than half a century before.—DUGDALE's *Monast. Angl.* vol. i. pp. 709—732.

That this privilege did not long exist before it was abused, may be seen from the language of Prynne: "The Cistercians and other monks," says he, "totally exempted by several Popes' Bulls from payment of tithes of the lands manured by them with their own hands, or at their costs, [*i. e.* their own lands] fraudulently enlarged their privileges by tilling, renting, and manuring *other mens'* lands, to the great prejudice of Rectors of Parish Churches, whose rights and tithes they invaded." This went so far as to draw a complaint, and a prayer for redress from one prelate at least of that day—Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, to Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Chancellor to Edward I., A.D. 1273.—PRYNNE's *History of Papal Usurpations*, &c. [in temp. Ed. I.] p. 129.



the very pattern of Christian courteousness and charity, and not less versed in policy, than exemplary in virtue.<sup>c</sup>

Our Abbot had not enjoyed his office twelve months, before King John, in the general oppression of the order, under pretence of raising money to defend himself against Philip, King of France, demanded twelve hundred marks from this house, at the instigation of Richard de Marisco, one of his rapacious advisers, afterwards Chancellor to King Henry III., and finally Bishop of Durham.<sup>d</sup> This considerably impoverished the community, and for a time caused a dispersion of the monks. Returning prosperity after a while however visited them. They resumed their former flourishing state, and their numbers began again to increase.

The foundation of that venerable pile, the church, the massive strength and elegance of which still remain conspicuous in its very ruins, was laid in 1204, by this

<sup>c</sup> The estimation in which he was held, may be inferred from the circumstance of Maud, Countess of Warwick, and co-heiress of the Lord William de Percy (the third Baron of that name), appointing him her executor jointly with her Nephew, Henry de Percy. She was buried here in the 6th of King John, A.D. 1204-5, and appears to have been the first of that noble family whose remains were deposited within these walls.—DUGDALE'S *Warwickshire*, vol. i. p. 380.

<sup>d</sup> For the payment of this large sum (equal in value to seven or eight thousand pounds at the present time), the abbot entered into a composition with the king; but the terms seem to have been so hard and rigorous as to compel the monks to part with some of their sacred vessels, and even of their sacerdotal vestments. This appears to have taken place in the 4th of King John, A.D. 1202-3.—PRYNNE'S *Papal Usurp.* vol. iii. p. 6.

Abbot, who before his death had proceeded so far as to erect some of the pillars.<sup>e</sup>

He departed this life in the eighth year of his presidency, on the 8th of December, A.D. 1210, and was buried in the chapter-house, before the President's seat. His monumental stone, discovered about forty years ago, having the inscription of his name upon it, may now be seen in the chapter-house.<sup>f</sup>

JOHN PHERD, or, as he is denominated by Willis, JOHN of FOUNTAINS,<sup>g</sup> was his successor, and appears to have entered upon his office in the year 1211. He carried on the building of the church with expedition, and after ruling for about eight years, resigned the abbacy, being promoted to the see of Ely,—to which he was elected early in the year 1220, by Pandulphus, the Pope's legate,—Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury,—and the Bishop of Salisbury.

<sup>e</sup> Among the contributors in lands, timber, &c., to this noble part of the fabric, as well as to the buildings previously erected by abbot Robert, we find Roger de Mowbray and the Lady Alicia de Gaunt, his Wife. Nicholas de Caiton, and others, contributed to the building of the church exclusively, but in a degree vastly inferior to the Mowbrays. For the general purposes of the Monastery, Alicia de Romillè, one of the co-heiresses of Alicia, Baroness of Skipton, the celebrated Patroness of Bolton Priory, ought not to be forgotten as a munificent benefactress about this period.

<sup>f</sup> The discovery was made by the late Mr. Martin, of Ripon, in consequence of perusing the notes in Burton's Monasticon, describing the places of the interment of several of the abbots. This led to a search, which was successful.—FARRER'S *History of Ripon*.

<sup>g</sup> This local name does not appear to have been adopted or conferred till he had quitted Fountains for Ely.

To him succeeded, as twelfth Abbot, JOHN DE CANCIA, or JOHN of KENT, A.D. 1220. He finished that magnificent structure, the church, which his two immediate predecessors had assiduously carried forward,—“an admirable work, happily begun, but more happily consummated.”<sup>h</sup> He built also the Cloister, the Infirmary, and the Eleemosynary, or Xenodochium, a house of reception for poor strangers.<sup>i</sup> He was an active, good man, and greatly improved the state of the abbey. After a presidency of about twenty-seven years, he died on the 25th of November, 1246, and was buried near the President’s seat in the chapter-house, where the stone bearing the memorial of his interment was recently discovered, with that of his predecessor, John of York.<sup>k</sup>

Thus far we have brought down our history of the community, chiefly under the assistance of our worthy

<sup>h</sup> Leland, *Collectanea*, vol. iii. p. 109.

<sup>i</sup> Tanner considers the Hospital at the gate of the Monastery, for the poor of the neighbourhood, and for travellers, erected as early as the reign of Richard I. [A.D. 1189], to be a distinct institution from the Monastery, and describes it under the name of FOUNTAINS’ HOSPITAL.—TANNER’s *Notitia*, p. 678. If so, it might merge into some of the monastic appendages afterwards built.

<sup>k</sup> In the latter part of his abbacy, (26 Henry III., 4th of October, 1242,) the King having engaged in an ill-advised expedition against Lewis IX., King of France, commissioned the Archbishop of York, and others, to demand an aid of money or wool from the Cisterians, under a proviso that it should not be drawn into a precedent against them. They, however, bearing in mind the mal-appropriation of an exaction made about twelve years before by him, joined in a refusal, and, as Prynne remarks, “would grant him nothing but their prayers.” This the King resented by refusing to give permission to their Abbots to repair to the general chapter of their order, held the following year at Clairvaux.—PRYNNE’s *Papal Usurp.* vol. iii. p. 100. *Matth. of Westm. Lib.* II. pp. 128, 170.

monk, the annalist of the house, and we have now arrived at a period, when, by the completion of the numerous and costly edifices of their establishment, in the enjoyment besides of privileges bestowed almost to profusion, by regal and papal power,<sup>1</sup> and when having attained the possession of territories so ample as to be equalled by few religious houses of the age,<sup>m</sup> their history appears in its brightest outward aspect. Their fame for sanctity had brought numberless contributors to their revenues,<sup>n</sup> and considerable accessions to those who entered their walls as devotees to their rule of life; and the wealthiest and noblest of the land sought for a place of sepulture within their sanctuary.

Henceforth, however, we shall be compelled by incidental circumstances (in the absence of more direct evidence) to consider their purity as on the wane, and to view their wealth, subjected to painful fluctuations and reverses, in which it is somewhat difficult to say whether there was most of misfortune or matter of blame.

The very privileges which this order enjoyed from papal patronage were calculated in their exercise to blunt the edge of those devotional feelings, which may be supposed to have at first possessed them on their separation from their laxer brethren, the original Benedictines,—in particular, the ex-

<sup>1</sup> Appendix (D).

<sup>m</sup> Appendix (L).

<sup>n</sup> Appendix (E).



emption from tithes of all their lands, while occupied and cultivated by their own body.<sup>o</sup> This, besides being a direct and unjust invasion of the rights of the parochial clergy, could not but operate to secularize the fraternity by making it their seeming advantage to grasp at the occupation of the most extended tracts of land in order to enjoy the corresponding benefit of the exemption. In this they were too well aided by that part of their own system which included the *conversi*, or lay-brothers in their societies,—who thus were ever at hand ready to be sent out to take charge of their numerous farms.<sup>p</sup> Nor was this all,—the temptation to become direct occupants, led frequently to the displacing of numerous inhabitants resident on the lands granted to them, in order that they might convert those places into granges and permanent settlements for themselves.<sup>q</sup>

These procedures were not calculated to promote the growth of kindly feelings even in their own body; and were too often attended with much hardship to the dispersed.

In short, these and similar practices brought the Cister-tians in time to be considered rather as wealthy farmers than as ecclesiastics.<sup>r</sup>

<sup>o</sup> This privilege was however limited to such endowments as were made before the council of Lateran, A.D. 1215, but as the greatest or a considerable number were really of a prior date, or taken by consent to be so, the exemption may be considered as general, at least.—FULLER'S *Ch. Hist.* p. 283.

<sup>p</sup> See p. 7.

<sup>q</sup> See p. 32.

<sup>r</sup> Fosbrooke's *British Monachism*, p. 113.

Our historical materials relating to this house become from hence very scanty. No trace of any direct narrative of the state and fortunes of the institution appears to guide us. Whether we are to assign the want of later records to their wanton destruction at the general sequestration, as Fuller surmises,<sup>s</sup> or as others think, to their sinister suppression at the same period by the grantees of the possessions; or whether, with Dr. Whitaker,<sup>t</sup> we are to attribute it to a decay of industry in the monks, who neglected in proportion to the laxity of their practices to perpetuate their respective annals,—the fact is undoubted, that scarcely any of the English religious houses can present that unbroken connected history of their own affairs, *after* the fourteenth century,—which nearly all of them can shew *before*.<sup>u</sup>

The principal repository of information on the subject,—the production of Burton on the Monastic houses of this county, has indeed been resorted to occasionally in compiling the following pages, but it may be mentioned as a matter of regret, that the want of care in the collation of the otherwise valuable matter of that work greatly diminishes its value to the historian, and calls for caution that its errors be not admitted with its truths.

These deficiencies premised as causes of the brevity of the remaining narrative, we resume with the mention

<sup>s</sup> Fuller's Church History, p. 335.

<sup>t</sup> History of Craven, p. 42.

<sup>u</sup> See Appendix (F).

of STEPHEN DE ESTON, as the thirteenth Abbot, and successor of John de Cancia, in 1246. He had been the Cellerarius of the house, and was afterwards created Abbot of Sallay, where he ruled ten years;—then of New Minster, and lastly of Fountains. Here he presided nearly six years, and dying the 6th of September, 1252, was buried in the chapter-house of the Monastery of Vaudy, or Valle Dei, in Lincolnshire.

He was succeeded by WILLIAM DE ALLERTON, who was created Abbot, being the fourteenth, on St. Maurice's Day, [22nd of September] in the same year,—and ruling about six years, departed this life the 1st of December, 1258, and was interred before the President's seat, in the chapter-house.

In the year 1253, during his abbacy, Lord Henry de Percy had a controversy with the Convent respecting the Manor of Rainton, and a grange in Wheldrake, which terminated in his resigning those places to the monks, under the reservation however of liability to foreign service, and to service at his court at Topcliffe.<sup>v</sup>

ADAM, the fifteenth Abbot, next appears. Of him nothing more can be learnt than that his death occurred a few months after his election,—on the 30th of April, A.D. 1259.

ALEXANDER, the sixteenth Abbot, was apparently elected in the same year, and after governing till the 11th of October, A.D. 1265, departed this life, and was buried in the chapter-house.

<sup>v</sup> And even these services, as they regarded Rainton, were afterwards remitted by Lord Henry, his Grandson, in 1328.—BURTON's *Monast.* pp. 180, 181.

In the last year of his life, he was summoned to a parliament, to be held at Westminster, the 28th of January, A.D. 1265 [49 Hen. III.], being the first Abbot of the house known to be called to that dignity.\*

REGINALD appears as the seventeenth Abbot. He was elected soon after the death of his predecessor, and after presiding a little more than nine years, died on the 25th of October, A.D. 1274, and was also buried in the chapter-house.

PETER ALING was elected as the eighteenth Abbot, in April, A.D. 1275, the abbacy remaining vacant nearly six months. He retained his office but a few years. From various concurrent circumstances of the time, the rising marks of internal dissensions and mismanagement in the society, now begin to force themselves upon our notice. Poverty,—it may be partly from a burden left by expenditure in their buildings,—but chiefly it is to be apprehended from a laxity of manners, involving personal extravagance, appears about this time to be stealing upon them. It is hardly to be doubted that the latter cause must be principally assigned for the apparent fact. What else can we urge as a more probable reason for this supposition, when we find the head of a richly endowed and splendid establishment offering all its immunities

\* Whether there was any summons directed to any of the former abbots cannot be ascertained, as the writ of this year is the first of the kind now extant on the rolls.—STEVENSON'S *Supp. to Dugdale*, vol. ii. Append. p. 13. RAPIN'S *Hist. of Eng.* vol. i. p. 340.



and exuberant privileges as a pledge and security for the fulfilment of a commercial bargain? And yet such was the case,—thus exhibiting a specimen at once of the apparent causes and evidences of the embarrassments of the house.

The transaction alluded to is best given in the words of Prynne. “The Abbot and Convent of Fountains, of the Cistercian order,” says he, “selling sixty-two sacks of wool to Merchants of Florence, which they were to deliver to them at *several dayes*, for which they received of them *beforehand* at London, six hundred and ninety marks and a half, of good new money, entered into recognizance, with strange conditions, and renunciations of all priviledges granted them by the King or Pope, and all inhibitions from either, not to be sued upon it out of the realm.”\*

It must have been pressing need that drove them to anticipate their produce by the sale of at least part of it, full three years before it could be grown. Management, which rendered a payment in advance so necessary, as to lead to a mortgage of every valuable right they had, in order to obtain it, may be concluded as having been any thing but good.

This presumed decay of prosperity may be naturally supposed to have led to dissensions, and we need not therefore be surprised to hear that our Abbot was thought at length unfit to be trusted with the office to which he had been

\* Prynne's Papal Usurp. 4 Edw. I. A.D. 1276, vol. iii. p. 185. See Appendix (G) for a translation of the deed.

elected. He was deposed in the year 1279. He was however honoured with burial in the chapter-house, after having survived his deposition about three years. His death occurred the 11th of August, A.D. 1282.

His successor was NICHOLAS, the nineteenth Abbot,—created on the 8th of July, A.D. 1279. His rule extended through only a few months. He departed this life on the 26th of December, in the same year, and was buried in the chapter-house, near his predecessor Reginald.

He was followed by ADAM, (the second of that name) the twentieth Abbot,—who was created on the octaves of St. John the Baptist, [1st of July], A.D. 1280.

In this year, King Edward I. conferred on the house the right and privilege of free warren in their demesnes of Morker, Somerwith, Aldburgh, Sleningford and Sutton,—whether in aid of their straitened circumstances, or from pure regard to their establishment, does not appear.<sup>y</sup>

Roger de Mowbray (the seventh Baron of his house) also granted them in the same year, all the beasts of chase and the wild fowl of the whole forest of Brimham, for the use of their Infirmary, and all his other rights of forest there.

This Abbot, after presiding somewhat fewer than four years, died on the 16th of May, 1284, and was interred in the chapter-house.

<sup>y</sup> He followed this up in the twentieth year of his reign, [A.D. 1292] in their still greater need, by granting them similar privileges in their Manors of Baldersby, Marton le Moor, Thorp Underwood, Kilnsay and Bordley in Craven, and Bradley.—DUGDALE's *Monast.*, by *Ellis and Bandinel*, vol. v. p. 289.

HENRY DE OTTELEY, the twenty-first Abbot, his successor, was created on the Feast of St. Barnabas, [11th of June] in the same year. He governed the house for somewhat more than six years. His death took place on the 24th of December, 1290, and his remains were deposited in the door-way of the chapter-house. His temper appears to have been amiable, even somewhat easy, if we may judge of him from a very brief notice given at the time by one of his dexterous brother abbots, the affairs of whose house were then probably involved in more difficulty than those of his own.<sup>z</sup>

During his abbacy, was undertaken the celebrated taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., of all the ecclesiastical possessions in the kingdom, for the payment of tenths to the papal see; and though it did not come into operation till about two years after our Abbot's death, may here be appropriately noticed. It will serve, besides, to shew the estimated annual value of part of the possessions of the Monastery at the time.<sup>a</sup>

To HENRY, succeeded ROBERT THORNTON, the twenty-second Abbot,—in A.D. 1291. The President Book of Fountains states that he died on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, [21 Dec.] 1306, and was buried in the chapter-

<sup>z</sup> “But what it was that touched the Abbot of Fountains with compassion, by what reasons he was overcome, and how induced to give up a great deal for a little, it would not be prudent to trust to paper.” Letter of Hugh Grimston, Abbot of Kirkstall, to his Convent, dated Castle Reginald, A.D. 1287. The whole letter is worth perusal, but is too long for insertion here. See WHITAKER's *History of Craven*, p. 66.

<sup>a</sup> See Appendix (H).

house. It would appear, however, that he did not retain his office till his death; but that he previously resigned it,—probably in the year 1300.

The pecuniary resources of the Monastery had by this time sunk into a deplorable state.

In the first year of this Abbot's entering on his office, we find that the King [Edward I.], to use the words of Prynne, "granted his protection to the Abbey of Fountains, of the Cistercian order, which formerly were very wealthy, but then grown poor and indebted."<sup>b</sup>

The custody of the Abbey was committed by a deed from the King,<sup>c</sup> to John de Berewyk, Canon of York, and one of his principal officers of state, for the payment of the debts of the convent.

This was soon after followed up by an epistle sent, in A.D. 1294, from John de Romaine, Archbishop of York, (their Diocesan) to the visitors deputed by the maternal house of Clairvaux, representing to them the miserable and disordered state of their daughter-institution of Fountains; which, as he expresses himself, had made itself a bye-word and a subject of derision to the whole kingdom.<sup>d</sup>

The decayed condition of their affairs still was not so great as to be without some mitigating circumstances. One

<sup>b</sup> Prynne's *Papal Usurp.* vol. iii. p. 450.

<sup>c</sup> Appendix (I).

<sup>d</sup> Tanner's *Notitia*, p. 654. Burton's *Monast.* pp. 142, 143. It is not unlikely that they had laid themselves open to the practices of the Jewish usurers, who supplied the necessities, and held the securities of not a few of the embarrassed institutions and individuals of that day.



of these occurred during the present year, in the termination of a controversy which had arisen a little before this time between that powerful Baron, Lord Henry de Percy (the first Baron of Alnwick) and the Abbot, respecting the vale and forest of Litton, granted by one of that nobleman's ancestors. The decision was in favour of the Monastery, under certain payments and reservations. The noble litigant appears afterwards to have become reconciled to the Convent, as we find he was buried within their walls.\*

They had however to bear a part in the contributions to the necessities of their sovereign, which in this reign were peculiarly oppressing, and scarcely were they relieved from these burdens before they were called to the endurance of great straits from other causes,—the incursions and ravages of the Scots,—and although their misery might, from these latter visitations, be greater than that we suppose them to have been now enduring, yet it had this alleviation,—that it was not a subject of self-condemnation; and was besides calculated to engage the sympathies of the benevolent and wealthy in their behalf.

In this year [1294] the King, availing himself of the transfer of the tenths made to him by Pope Nicholas, for the prosecution of the war in the holy land, turned them

\* Whitaker's History of Craven, p. 505. Appendix (E). The Abbot was also, soon after this, [A.D. 1298] similarly successful in a contest with John de Marmion, Lord of Tanfield, who had claimed the Abbot's homage in respect of lands within the Manor of that Baron. The matter was ended by the Abbot's producing a charter of exemption.—BURTON's *Monast.* pp. 178—183.

to his own more private purposes, by appropriating them to defray the expenses of a war with France, in which he was about to engage. He first commenced by causing all the monasteries to be searched, and the money deposited in them for the crusade to be seized.<sup>f</sup>

At Fountains we may surmise there would be little to obtain;—but poverty, for the time being, seems to have been no excuse, for we afterwards find the Abbot was summoned with the rest of the Clergy, to meet the King in person, in a council of their body to be held at Westminster, in the same year, on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [21st of Sept.], to contribute to his aid.<sup>g</sup> He there made a demand, in addition to the tenths already levied, of one half of the profits of their revenues for one year. This, as well it might, excited their astonishment. They

<sup>f</sup> Rapin's *History of England*, vol. i. p. 374. Prynne's *Papal Usurp.* vol. iii. p. 584.

<sup>g</sup> *Parliamentary Writs*, by Palgrave, vol. i. p. 621. So constant and unremitting was the King in his demands for money, that we find the Abbot called again to a parliament, held at Westminster in the following year [Nov. 1295], for the express purpose of furnishing him with another large supply. On this occasion, by a display of some firmness, the Clergy came off on easier terms than before. They consented to grant only one-tenth of their goods. The King finding it expedient to maintain a good understanding with them, accepted their offer; and actuated as we may hope by still better motives, soon afterwards issued a writ to the Prelates, and certain of the Abbots, among which the Abbot of Fountains was one, desiring their prayers for success in his negotiations and arms in France,—“a pattern,” says Prynne, very truly, “worthy of imitation by Protestant Kings and Prelates, in times of war, and treaties of peace.”—PRYNNE'S *Papal Usurp.* vol. iii. pp. 641, 670. *Matth. of Westm.* A.D. 1295.

hesitated. The King however insisted, and under a threat of force for their seeming reluctance, they were awed into compliance.<sup>h</sup>

In return for their contribution, he made to this Abbot and his Convent (as well as to others of the Clergy) a grant of his special protection by sea and by land, for themselves, their servants, and all their possessions. Under the impoverished circumstances of this house, it is probable the protection was thought dearly paid for,—and that the Monastery would take less benefit by the grant, than they would have derived from the retention of their contribution.

The famous contest respecting the crown of Scotland having arisen about this time, [A.D. 1296] the necessities of the King once more pressed him to renew his demands on his subjects for pecuniary aid. The Clergy were again resorted to, (together with the Laity) and we find the Abbot summoned this year also to a parliament to be held at Bury St. Edmund's, on the morrow of All Souls [Nov. 3].<sup>i</sup> The Clergy thought themselves excusable from further contribution, in consideration not only of the aid granted in the preceding year, but more especially of the payment of their half year's profits in 1294, and declined compliance. The contention ran so high, that the King proceeded to seize the estates and moveable possessions of some of the

<sup>h</sup> Collier's Eccles. Hist. vol. i. p. 493.

<sup>i</sup> Parliamentary Writs, by Palgrave, vol. i. p. 621.

monasteries, and absolutely put the ecclesiastical body out of the protection of the law, by prohibiting any one to plead their causes. Aided though they were by all the spiritual power of that lordly and encroaching pontiff, Boniface VIII,—they were at length obliged again to yield,—and compounded for the restoration of their possessions and privileges by a surrender,—some of one-fourth, and others of one-fifth, of their revenues and goods.<sup>k</sup>

While this conflict was carrying on, the King availed himself of the opportunity to exercise his prerogative in forbidding, among others, the Cistertian orders from sending, without his leave, any of those supplies of money, wool, or merchandise to their parent institution at Clairvaux, which they had been accustomed to transmit, as he alleged, to the impoverishment of themselves and others of his subjects. In this he probably did the English Cisterrians greater service than they might at the time be willing to acknowledge. So difficult, however, was it to break an usage which had no doubt been found highly profitable to the foreign religious houses, that the King was obliged, within the space of nine years, to issue no fewer than six successive writs of prohibition against this practice to various superiors of English monasteries,—of which the Abbot of Fountains was one.<sup>l</sup>

<sup>k</sup> Prynne's *Papal Usurp.* vol. iii. p. 689 et seq. Rapin, vol. i. p. 378. Collier's *Eccl. Hist.* vol. i. pp. 493-4.

<sup>l</sup> Prynne, vol. iii. pp. 785, 858, 904, 1044, 1057, 1168.



In A.D. 1300, we find the Abbot again summoned to a parliament to be held at London, in Lent.<sup>m</sup> In this parliament, the King, to appease the just complaints of his subjects, confirmed the great charter, and the charter of the forest. He at the same time confirmed to this Abbot and Convent the lands which Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, had granted them.<sup>n</sup>

In this year, as has been before mentioned, and about the close of it, this Abbot seems to have resigned his office.

His successor was RICHARD, (probably with the surname of BISHOPTON) as the twenty-third Abbot. He first appears in A.D. 1301, and from some indistinct evidence furnished respecting him, the space of about ten years may be assigned for his governance. From the same evidence we learn that he died on the 16th of March, 1311, and that his body was interred in the chapter-house.<sup>o</sup>

About the time of this Abbot's entering on his office, the King, in prosecuting his designs for the complete

<sup>m</sup> Parl. Writs, by Palgrave, vol. i. p. 621.

<sup>n</sup> Abbreviatio Rotul. Orig. p. 110.

<sup>o</sup> The account given of this, and the preceding Abbot, and the duration of their respective governments, is involved in much obscurity and intricacy. This Abbot has no place at all in Burton's List of Abbots; but somewhat more than twenty years are assigned to the government of one who appears as Robert Bishopton,—whereas, it is evident from other parts of the same work, that there were at fewest, two in office during that space. The account given in these pages may, perhaps, be found to approach as near to a reconciliation of the conflicting statements, as the distance of time, and want of direct evidence, will admit of.—See BURTON, pp. 178 and 211 (Note) for Robert Thornton; and pp. 201 and 297 (Note); and STEVENS's *Supp.* vol. ii. p. 41, for Richard [Bishopton].

reduction of Scotland to his authority, met with an obstacle in the Pope, who put in a claim to the temporal jurisdiction of that kingdom, as appertaining to the holy see, and consequently asserted the right of sitting as judge in the controversy.

A parliament was thereupon summoned, to be held at Lincoln, on the octaves of St. Hilary, [20th of January] 1301. To this the Abbot of Fountains was called,—and he was moreover enjoined to search the chronicles and archives of his house, for historical matter relating to the kingdom of Scotland, and to transmit the same by the best informed member of the Monastery to this parliament.<sup>p</sup> A similar injunction was sent to other religious houses, and to the two Universities. After solemn deliberation with his parliament, the King determined to assert his own right against the Pope's interference, and to proceed with the war.

In the year 1307,<sup>q</sup> the Abbot was summoned to the last parliament of this King, which was held at Carlisle, also on the octaves of St. Hilary.<sup>r</sup> This council was called to

<sup>p</sup> Parl. Writs, by Palgrave, vol. i. p. 621. Prynn, vol. iii. pp. 885, 892.

<sup>q</sup> Parl. Writs, by Palgrave, vol. i. p. 621. Stowe's Chron. pp. 210, 211.

<sup>r</sup> He had been called four times to parliaments held at Westminster in the intermediate years of 1302, 1305, and 1306. At none of these, however, does any matter of great importance seem to have occurred, with the exception that in that of 1305, after solemn thanks having been returned by the King for a signal victory he had just obtained over the Scots, the assembly made a memorable and laudable stand against the usurping power of Pope Benedict IX. Parl. Writs, by Palgrave, vol. i. p. 621. Prynn, vol. iii. p. 1059 et seq. Stevens's Supp. to Dugdale, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 13.

deliberate on the state of affairs in Scotland; and occasion was taken, during its sitting, to bring under consideration the intolerable papal grievances under which the nation groaned, which ended in a solemn and spirited remonstrance being addressed to the Pope, and edicts framed against their continuance.

With the exception of mentioning that in this year the King granted to the Monastery an ample confirmation of all their privileges and landed possessions,<sup>s</sup> the notice of the above public act closes our account of the Sovereign and this Abbot. The former died within a few months afterwards. The latter in about four years.

WILLIAM RYGTON appears as the twenty-fourth Abbot. His election seems to have taken place soon after the decease of his predecessor. He presided about five years, and dying on the 31st of May, A.D. 1316, was buried in the chapter-house.

In the early years of the governance of that weak and unhappy monarch, Edward II., the Scots made another effort to deliver themselves from their yoke of servitude. This called forth an appeal from the King to his Nobles and Clergy, to prepare for an armament. We accordingly find a writ of the seventh year of that King, A.D. 1313, directed to the Abbot of Fountains, among other superior monastics, requiring him to furnish, through the hands of William de Melton, his Chancellor, and then provost of Beverley, as

<sup>s</sup> Calend. Rot. Patent. p. 67.

the proportion of contribution from his Monastery, the large sum of two hundred marks,—a sum fully equal to one-third of the annual value of its estates.<sup>†</sup>

The Abbot died in somewhat less than three years afterwards, and may be said literally to have been “taken away from the evil to come.”

WALTER DE COKEWALD was his successor, and the twenty-fifth Abbot. He received the episcopal benediction on the seventh of June, A.D. 1316.<sup>‡</sup>

He entered on the government of the house under circumstances the most unfavourable and unhappy. The celebrated victory of Bannockburn, obtained by Robert Bruce in A.D. 1314, “in which,” says Rapin, “England suffered a defeat more terrible than had ever been endured from the beginning of the monarchy,” opened the whole of the northern borders of England to the ravages of the Scots. Emboldened by unchecked success, they carried their aggressions more and more into the interior, till at length, in the spring of the year 1318, after passing through Northallerton and Borough-bridge, both which they burnt, they arrived at Ripon, which they took, and spoiled; and forbore its total destruction, together with its church, by fire, only in consideration of the payment of one thousand marks by the inhabitants. They thence proceeded to Knaresborough and Skipton, both which fell a sacrifice to the flames, from their hands;

<sup>†</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, by Clarke and Holbrooke, vol. ii. part I. p. 225.

<sup>‡</sup> Dugdale's *Monast.*, by Ellis and Bandinel, vol. v. p. 288.



and after a general devastation of the country through which they passed, they returned with immense booty, both of goods and cattle, to their own land.<sup>v</sup>

These disasters might seem to have called for the most prompt and powerful remedies that could be devised; but the King, more intent on humbling his barons than on protecting his suffering subjects, allowed nearly six months to pass before he took the matter even into deliberate consideration. After holding a parliament in London on this subject, no sooner, however, than Michaelmas, he held a like council at York on the 16th of December. At this the Abbot of Fountains, with others of the northern Nobility and Clergy attended, when the Earl of Richmond was commissioned to levy all the men within his jurisdiction, between the ages of twenty and sixty, to march against the Scots.<sup>w</sup>

In the ensuing year, the enemy, while Edward was engaged in besieging Berwick, found means to elude him, and penetrated again into Yorkshire. It was on this occasion that the celebrated battle of Myton upon Swale, was fought with a body of ten thousand of the English militia, under the command of William de Melton, Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Ely. The Scots, with far fewer men, obtained the victory, the English sustaining a defeat with

<sup>v</sup> Holinshed's Chron. (Scotland, p. 222).

<sup>w</sup> Rymer's Fœdera, by Clarke and Holbrooke, vol. ii. part I. p. 382.

the loss of three thousand men,—nearly one thousand of whom are said to have perished in the river.<sup>x</sup>

This decisive victory obtained by the invading army within a few hours' march from the precincts of the Monastery, exposed it and the neighbourhood again to the chances of a wanton and barbarous spoliation.

But this was not all, for in the year 1323 the Scots renewing their aggressions, calamity once more reached their very doors. Ripon was again visited by the invaders, in hopes of its furnishing a pecuniary compromise similar to that extorted on their former incursion. The inhabitants, worn out with the expense and prolongation of the war, were totally unable to comply with the renewed demand. The enraged ravagers, thus disappointed in the expectations they had indulged, forthwith set fire to the town and Monastery, and put a great number, both of priests and people, to the sword.<sup>y</sup>

It could not be supposed that the community of Fountains would escape the effects of these hostile visits; and accordingly we find that they, in common with many others, drank deeply of the bitterness of this predatory war. In short, nearly the whole of their possessions, both in the north and west ridings of the county had been overrun, pillaged, and laid waste.<sup>z</sup>

<sup>x</sup> Holinshed's Chron. (Scotland, p. 222). This has been usually called *The white battle*, from the number of English priests engaged and slain in it, in their surplices. It was fought on the 12th of October, 1319.

<sup>y</sup> Leland's Collectanea, vol. i. p. 250. Stowe's Chron. p. 221.

<sup>z</sup> Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii. p. 802.

The injuries of even the first invasion of 1318, seem to have been so severe as to lead to the reduction of their imposts in the proportion of more than two-thirds the amount, and that proving insufficient—probably in consequence of the re-visit of the enemy in the following year, we find the King remitting from a considerable part of their property their taxes altogether.<sup>a</sup> So deep and lasting indeed do their calamities appear to have been, that on an inquisition taken in A.D. 1363,—just forty years after the third and last incursion of the enemy,—it was found that divers of their granges were so ruinous that they could not be repaired.<sup>b</sup>

Of our Abbot and the Monastery we henceforth hear but little during the remainder of his government, except indeed

<sup>a</sup> A new and reduced taxation of the religious houses in part of the province of York, having the celebrated *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas as its basis,—took place in this year, chiefly on account of the invasion of the Scots, by which the Clergy of those border counties were considered unable to pay the former tax. Those which appear to have suffered most, were under this new taxation most favourably considered,—for whereas Jerveaux Abbey was estimated at £200. per annum under the old taxation, and £100. under the new,—Fountains, which was valued at £343. per annum under the old, was fixed under the new also at £100,—no more than the sum fixed for Jerveaux. Again, Furness Abbey, which was under the old valuation £176. per annum, was under the new only £13. 6s. 8d. We hence gather the probable degree of their losses, by the amount of reduction in their annual values.—*Taxatio Ecclesiastica auctoritate P. Nicholai IV.* pp. 320, 329 b.—and *Rymer*, ut supra.

<sup>b</sup> Burton gives their names, and it may be remarked that their very locality is highly confirmatory of the truth of the historical narrative. They were Aldburgh, Slensingford, Sutton, Cayton, and Bramley, all within a moderate distance from Ripon;—Cowton, in the line of road from the border to Northallerton;—Bradley, near Halifax;—Kilnsay, between Skipton and Middleham; and Thorpe Underwood, a few miles south of the celebrated battle-field of Myton.—BURTON'S *Monast.* p. 143.

that the former was called to the parliament held at York in the year 1323,<sup>c</sup> and that the house was, in the year 1333, taxed towards an aid for the marriage of Alianora, the sister of the King, [Edward III.] in the sum of fifteen marks.

In three years after this latter occurrence, (viz. in 1336) he resigned his office,—the earlier days of which may be said to have been marked with any thing but placidity and comfort. He survived his resignation about two years, and dying on the 8th of May, 1338, was buried in the chapter-house.

He was succeeded by ROBERT COPPEGYRIE, the twenty-sixth Abbot, who was elected the 27th of May, A.D. 1336. No event of moment concerning the Monastery, or in which he himself was concerned, occurring during his presidentship, except indeed that the Convent obtained in the year in which he died the Chapel of St. Michael de Monte in the vicinity of the house, we have only to record that he departed this life on the 14th of March, 1346, and was interred also in the chapter-house.

ROBERT MOULTON, or MONKTON, next appears, as the twenty-seventh Abbot. He was elected on the 19th of April, A.D. 1346, and received the benediction on Sunday the 30th

<sup>c</sup> Stevens's Supp. to Dugdale, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 13. After this we hear of no more of the Abbots of Fountains being summoned. King Edward III. soon after reduced the number of the heads of religious houses usually called to parliament, from sixty-four Abbots and thirty-six Priors, to twenty-five Abbots and two Priors. The deprivation of this dignity might, at the time, seem a positive privilege to an exhausted house like this.—TANNER's *Notitia*, pref. p. xxvi. TYRELL's *Biblioth. Politica*, p. 401.



of the same month. His abbacy is equally destitute of historical memorials, with that of his predecessor;<sup>d</sup> and we are only repaid for this dearth of information, by the hope that from the stillness of the times may be argued a return to peaceful enjoyments, and a gradual retrieval of former calamitous losses.

This Abbot, after presiding somewhat more than twenty-three years, died on the 28th of October, A.D. 1369, and was buried before the altar of St. Peter, in the church.

His successor was WILLIAM GOWER, or DE GOWER, the twenty-eighth Abbot. His election took place on the octaves of St. Martin [Nov. 17], A.D. 1369, and his benediction on Sunday, the 25th of the same month. The same remark may be made, and the same hopes indulged respecting him and the affairs of his Monastery, that were deemed applicable to the life and times of his predecessor. From some cause, not explained, we find he was led to resign his office in A.D. 1384, after governing the house somewhat more than fourteen years. He lived, after resigning, about six more years, and on his death, which took place in A.D. 1390, he was buried mid-way between the nine altars in the Lady Chapel.

ROBERT BURLEY was his successor, and the twenty-ninth Abbot. He was elected the same day on which his prede-

<sup>d</sup> He appears at least to have been held in esteem with the great. He was selected (circa A.D. 1366) as one of the baptismal sponsors to Thomas, afterwards twelfth Baron De Mowbray, and Duke of Norfolk.—DUGDALE'S *Baronage*, vol. i.

cessor resigned. Under him we find nothing that breaks the repose of the preceding fifty years. Delivered from the turbulence of hostile commotion, and withdrawn as the Abbot of this house now was from the engagements of public and political life, we are led to presume that the Convent and its superior were, during these times, treading the paths of quiet and prosperity.

They had, about two years after our Abbot's accession to his dignity, an ample confirmation from their sovereign [Rich. II.] of all their possessions and privileges,—which leads to the supposition that they now held them at least undiminished in their number and extent.

The intercourse of the Abbot was likewise kept up with the daughter-institutions of the house,—particularly with that of Kirkstall,—with which Fountains appears generally to have maintained friendly and frequent communications; and here our Abbot appears in the character of a guardian against abuses.\*

In the year 1409, we find him, as well as the Abbots of Rievaulx and Byland, amongst others, sending procurators to the council of Pisa, held for the extinction of the schism between the rival Popes, Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII.,—an incidental proof of the dignified rank which he and his Convent at this time held.<sup>f</sup>

\* See a letter of the Abbot of Fountains, to the Abbot and Convent of Kirkstall, in Whitaker's Hist. of Craven, p. 69.

<sup>f</sup> D'Acherii Spicileg. tom. i. p. 860.

We have thus at least, with our nearly unbroken monotony, all the marks of the accompaniment of peace.

Our Abbot departed this life on the 13th of May, 1410, after having presided somewhat more than twenty-six years.

ROGER FRANK, a monk of this house, appears nominally as the thirtieth Abbot; but it is doubtful whether he ever was duly elected, or generally acknowledged by the Convent as their head. He entered on the office apparently in 1410,—but probably as little better than an intruder,—for we find that his election was opposed by John de Ripon, who afterwards became Abbot; and that the contest was long protracted,—for in 1413 [1 Hen. V.] the King is represented as taking the Abbey into his custody, during the proceedings in the Roman Court between the two parties.<sup>g</sup> The cause was, however, determined against Roger; as we learn from Burton, that, “after much expense, he was expelled.”<sup>h</sup>

JOHN DE RIPON, therefore, appears as the thirty-first Abbot. He may be supposed to have been instated in his office about the year 1414.

During the time of his governance, we discover some additional tokens of recovered dignity in the community.

<sup>g</sup> “Controversia inter Roger Frank prætendentem se Abbatem de Fontibus et Joh. de Ripon, prætendentem se Abbatem de Fontibus post mortem Roberti ultimi abbatis ejusdem. Rex cepit custodiam dictæ Abbatiæ in manus suas, 14 Dec. [1413].”—HARL. MS. 6962, p. 124. TANNER’s *Notitia*, p. 654.

<sup>h</sup> Burton’s *Monasticon*, p. 211.

Would that we could also add of pristine simplicity, or of any proper appreciation of that scriptural truth, which was now beginning its struggles from darkness into day !

In the year 1415, we find him deputed along with four other English Abbots to attend the celebrated general council of Constance, at which were condemned the doctrines of Wickliff and Huss;<sup>i</sup> and again, towards the close of his life,—in the year 1434, it is recorded that he was sent, on behalf of the English Clergy, to the general council held at Basil, under Pope Eugenius IV., with the sum of one thousand marks as their contribution.<sup>k</sup> The chief design in calling this council, was the suppression of the so-called Bohemian heresy, and the reformation of the Church. Incidentally, however, a contest came on as to the power of a general council over the authority of the Pope. The point was long and strenuously contested on both sides. The English Church resolved to maintain the dominance of the papacy against those in the assembly who had determined in favour of the superiority of councils; and to uphold that resolution, our Abbot appears to have been sent as a coadjutor to the rest of the English delegates already there.<sup>l</sup>

On the 12th of March, in the following year, the Abbot

<sup>i</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. ix. p. 320. Lenfant's *Council of Constance*, vol. ii. p. 411.

<sup>k</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 578, 586. Harl. MS. 6963, p. 31. Excerpts from the *Pat. Rolls of 12 Hen. VI.* p. 1.

<sup>l</sup> Collier's *Eccl. Hist.* vol. i. p. 661.



died at Thorpe Underwood.<sup>m</sup> He was conveyed to Fountains, and buried in the nave of the church, before the entrance into the choir.

THOMAS PASSELEW was his successor, as the thirty-second Abbot. He was elected and made his profession of obedience in the same month in which his predecessor died,—March, A.D. 1435. After ruling somewhat more than seven years, he was seized with the palsy; and, in consequence, resigned his office,—on the 9th of September, A.D. 1442. He survived till the 23rd of October, in the following year. His place of burial was in the nave of the church, between the altars of St. Mary and St. Bernard, before the entrance into the transept.

His successor was JOHN MARTYN, the thirty-third Abbot, who made his profession of obedience<sup>n</sup> five days after the resignation of the former Abbot,—September 14th, A.D. 1442. His continuance, however, was very short. He died on the 26th of the following month,—only three days after his predecessor; and was buried between him and the Abbot John de Ripon, apparently in the transept.

JOHN GRENEWELL, Doctor in Divinity of the University of Oxford, succeeded as the thirty-fourth Abbot. His election appears to have taken place in A.D. 1442,—but his

<sup>m</sup> Another proof of restored prosperity. For this grange to have become even the temporary residence of an Abbot, argues a strong contrast to the devastated condition in which it lay for some after the Scottish incursion. Vide page 55.

<sup>n</sup> The profession of obedience was made at the time of the benediction.

profession of obedience not till January 17th, 1444, leaving his power of governance incomplete for more than twelve months,—if the dates be correct. He had sometime before been offered the abbacy of Vaudey, in Lincolnshire, but declined the honour, in order that he might devote himself to study at Oxford. After that, he was elected Abbot of Waverley, in Surrey, the earliest Monastery of this order in England,<sup>o</sup>—and there governed two years.

Of the affairs of the Monastery of Fountains, during the time he presided over it, we have no other information than what may be inferred from the circumstance of its being said of him, that he governed it for about twenty-nine years with great reputation,—a meed of praise which may not be unwarrantably considered alike creditable to the members and to the superior of the house.<sup>p</sup>

THOMAS SWYNTON, or DE SWYNTON, was his successor, as the thirty-fifth Abbot. He received the episcopal benediction on the 6th of September, A.D. 1471, and after governing somewhat more than seven years, he resigned.<sup>q</sup> Of the time and place of his death, and burial, no public record is known.

JOHN DARNETON follows as the thirty-sixth Abbot. He

<sup>o</sup> See page 11.

<sup>p</sup> He appears as having been a guest at the sumptuous and memorable feast given by Nevill, Archbishop of York, on his installation, A.D. 1464; but otherwise in public life, we have no mention of him. He ranked there according to the order of precedence, as second Abbot in the province.—LELAND'S *Collectanea*, vol. vi. p. 3.

<sup>q</sup> His resignation would probably be in the latter end of 1478; since he appears as making a grant of Abulay Grange, near Halifax, to the Prior of Nostel for life,—on the 12th of July in that year.—BURTON'S *Monast.* p. 148.

was elected to the abbacy on the 5th of February, A.D. 1479. During his governance, we have little to produce concerning the Monastery. We find, indeed, the rules of the order and of the house mentioned incidentally in laudatory terms, in a letter to the Abbots of Buckfast, Beaulieu, and other Cistercian superiors, from King Richard III., who, while requiring those Abbots to give their contributions to the building of Bernard's College,<sup>r</sup> about to be erected at Oxford, for Scholars of the Cistercian order exclusively, exhorts them to conform themselves to the good rules of their order, as committed to the Abbots of Fountains, Woburn, and others.<sup>s</sup>

We also find the same King, in 1484, while at Middleham Castle, on the death of his Son there, granting the Convent a licence to dispose at their pleasure, of certain lands lying within the Lordship of Middleham;<sup>t</sup>—and soon after granting a commission, dated from York, empowering Sir William Gascoigne, and others, to compose certain differences which had arisen between his [the King's] tenants at Knaresborough, and the Abbot and Convent.<sup>u</sup>

It seems to have been the good fortune of this Abbot, to keep clear of offence to both the rival houses of York

<sup>r</sup> Afterwards St. John's College.

<sup>s</sup> Catalogue of Harl. MSS. vol. i. p. 286, No. 433, Cod. 1572. 2nd Dec. 1483, Anno primo Rich. III.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid. Vol. i. p. 295, No. 433, Cod. 1861.

<sup>u</sup> Ibid. Vol. i. p. 297, No. 433, Cod. 1913.

and Lancaster; for in addition to the slight reference we have given to the affairs of his house under King Richard III., we may notice that the Abbot was honoured to take a part in the attendance on King Henry VII., when in the first year of his reign, A.D. 1486, he made his progress to York. The King, on that occasion, attended the Minster with much solemnity on St. George's Day [23rd of April], when the Abbot of St. Mary's was appointed to read the Gospel, and the Abbot of Fountains, as next in rank to him, the Epistle.<sup>v</sup>

During his presidency, it would seem also that he had directed his attention to the repairing and beautifying of various parts of the Abbey Church.<sup>w</sup>

He appears to have ruled the Monastery nearly fifteen years, but no memorial of his death or burial remains.

MARMADUKE HUBY was his successor, and the thirty-seventh Abbot. He received the episcopal benediction from Archbishop Rotherham, on the 15th of January, A.D. 1494. His general character seems to have been that of a man of influence and business; and from the scattered remains there are relating to him, we are led to believe that during the whole of his long government, he acted the part of a benefactor to his house.

In the year 1505, we find him obtaining from the Arch-

<sup>v</sup> Leland's Collectanea, vol. xv. p. 192.

<sup>w</sup> See the description of the Tower and Lady Chapel in the subsequent pages of this work.



bishop of York and the Prebendaries of Ripon, the Lady Chapel, and the site of the destroyed Monastery there, for the purpose of founding a cell of monks of his own order, as an appendage to Fountains.\*

A few years subsequent to this, his love of order, no less than his regard to the interests of his institution, commendably appears in his causing to be drawn out a register of all the lands and other possessions of the Monastery.<sup>y</sup>

During the papacy of Leo X., this religious house, among others, seems to have come in for a share of that luxurious and ambitious pontiff's inauspicious regard. Among one of the many devices to fill his exhausted treasury, for which he made himself memorable in history, he would appear to have thought a return to the claim of annates, or first-fruits, from church and monastical property, a good expedient for effecting his purpose. The payment of this species of contribution had indeed been expressly prohibited by a statute passed in the 6th of Hen. IV., in which it is called "a horrible mischief and damnable custom."<sup>z</sup> The Pope, however, thought otherwise; and accordingly we find this Monastery, with that of St.

\* Appendix (L).

<sup>y</sup> "Registrum terrarum, feodorum et possessionum ad monasterium S. Mariæ de Fontibus pertinentium, quod rescribi fecit Marmaducus Abbas A.D. 1509. MS. penes honoratiss. com. Denbigh apud Newnham Padox in Com. Warw."—TANNER'S *Notitia*, p. 653. Some general notion may be formed of the contents of this register, by reference to Appendix (L).

<sup>z</sup> Trollope's *Encyclopædia Ecclesiastica*. Art. Annates.

Mary, York, and a Parish Church in the same Diocese, assessed at the sum of thirty florins of gold.<sup>a</sup>

The Abbot appears to have departed this life in A.D. 1526, after having ably governed the Monastery for thirty-two years. From the time of his entering on his novitiate, to the time of his death, he had been about sixty-three years an inmate and member of this house.<sup>b</sup>

He was succeeded by WILLIAM THIRSKE, B.D. of the University of Oxford,<sup>c</sup> as the thirty-eighth Abbot. He received the benediction on the 22nd of October, A.D. 1526, from the celebrated Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York.<sup>d</sup> Of this Abbot nothing commendatory whatever can be said. Of all that preceded him, not one presents such a blemished character.

His scandalous and profuse habits appear to have forced the very monks of his house to prefer their complaints against him, to their hereditary patron.

<sup>a</sup> "Regestum Taxæ in impetrandis Ecclesiis, Conventualibus, &c. . . . . (immediate Romanæ sedis subjectis) per totum orbem persolvendæ.

Marie de Fontanea, Ordinis Cisterciensis, unita fuit monasterio Beate Marie Eboraci, Ecclesia Parochialis Hornstr.  
In temp. Papæ Leonis X. [Qu. Hornsey in the patronage of St. Mary's, York?] solvit pro annata ejusdem,—Florenos 30."—

*Catalogue of HARL. MSS.* vol. ii. p. 263, No. 1850, Cod. 18.

<sup>b</sup> Letter of Marmaduke, Abbot of Fountains to Lord Dacre, Warden General of the Borders of England, 18th of July, 1523.—HEARNE'S *Rerum Angl. Script.* vol. ii. p. 576.

<sup>c</sup> Admitted to his degree of B.D. December 7, 1521, and on the 28th of January, 1529, he supplicated for the degree of D.D.—WOOD'S *Fasti Oxon.* vol. i. pp. 31, 45.

<sup>d</sup> Dugdale's *Monast.*, by Ellis and Bandinel, vol. v. p. 288.

The following letter, written by Henry Percy, sixth Earl of Northumberland, to Thomas Arundel, Esq., (one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Cardinal Wolsey) requesting his interference with the Lord Legate, will shew the causes of complaint :—

“ Myne entirely wel biloved and assured frend in right harty maner I signifye unto you that ther is credable informacion maid unto me upon the sute and behalf of the convent and bretherne of the Monestary of Fountaine in the county of Yorke that the abbot there doith not indevoure hymself lyke a discrete father towards the said covent and the profet of the hous but haith against the same as well solde and wastyd the great parte or all theyre store in Cataill as alsoo theyre wooddis in dyverse contries beyng in lyke manner as I am informed in his owne conversation after such sorte as the quyet of the said hous which shoulde depende anenst theyme is moch tedews and uncharitable | wherby the service of Godd shuld not be maynteyned like to the ancient custome there | And for that mine ancestors and I are benefactours to the said Monestary | the informacion was more inforced to be maid upon me at this my beyng here to the intent uppon the premises I might cause advertisement to be maid unto my singler good lord legate that his grace wd ponder the premisses by his power and auctorite of comission to some discrete fathers in that countrey of religious howses | therby to authoryse theyme that if matter of depyvacyon may be founde to have the same in execution with a free eleccion to be grauntyd by his grace to the said covent before the said religious persons commissioners | And the said covent having especiall respect to the great comoditie and profet that may insewe upon the same, and the better maynteinment of goddis service | And perceyving in the contrary theyre great impoverishment would for the increase agayn of the said hous | gyf towards the advancement of hys gracious lege, 500 marks to have lyke comyssion to be adressyd into the contrey desyryng you most hartely for that I cannot by reason of my diseases attend my lord myself according to my bounden

dutie | that ye wolde be meane unto his grace upon the content with  
effect which as I perceyve shal be a right charitable act to be executed  
accordingly | And thus hartely fare ye well | at ——— [Qu. Dalton  
Percy?] besids Elsington.

Yours assury'd

H. NORTHUMBERLAND."<sup>e</sup>

this xxvj.<sup>th</sup> day of June  
to my bed fellowe Arrondell.

Notwithstanding the rank and influence of the applicant, and the offer, moreover, of a sum equivalent to two thousand pounds at the present day, to a monarch no way indisposed to accept it, even as a consideration for the performance of justice,—it remains doubtful whether any redress was obtained. The application, it is not improbable, came too late for the deliberation of the cardinal before his fall from power,<sup>f</sup>—even if the matter ever came before him at all; and that the monks had to endure for some time longer, the rule of their worthless superior, whose profligacy and wastefulness seem to have gathered strength from impunity, the sequel will shew.

His vices would, indeed, justify a more ample indulgence in the expressions of our indignation; but the events of the time call us away, for a while, to the consideration of matters of greater and more general importance. In short,

<sup>e</sup> Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. vi. p. 101.

<sup>f</sup> This letter (which has not the date of the year affixed to it) must have been written between the middle of 1527, and the latter end of 1529. The noble writer did not succeed to his title till the year 1527, and Wolsey was deprived of his temporal dignities in October, 1529.



that period had now arrived, when the cloud began to rise, which, in its bursting, swept away the whole of the religious houses of the kingdom.

The celebrated quarrel between that despotic monarch, Henry VIII., and the Pope, terminating as it did, in a complete abjuration by the King of the papal supremacy, and in a transfer of the sovereign temporal dominion over the Church to himself, not only weakened the sense of his responsibility to the see of Rome, as a spiritual power, but threw exclusively into his hands that regulation and controul of the ecclesiastical possessions in his territories, the divided exercise of which had so often proved a source of contention between preceding Kings and Pontiffs. Having once loosened his subjects and their properties from all obligations to the Pope, he conceived himself entitled to exercise his newly-obtained power in that way which might appear most calculated to promote his private and political designs. The use of this power could not fail to give umbrage to all who, in their hearts, still adhered in their attachments to the papal sway. Hence discontents arose, which being fomented, especially by the monastic orders, drew upon those bodies the marks of his displeasure ;—and to maintain his own authority, punish the crimes with which many of them were but too justly chargeable,—and lastly, though not least in importance to himself, to replenish his own treasury, he determined on the sequestration of their possessions to his own use.

An appearance of justice was, indeed, expedient to be observed, and a commission was therefore issued to inquire into the state and condition of the monastic houses, and the manners of their inmates. It cannot be denied, that in many instances, the latter were unable to meet such an ordeal; and the proof of their personal delinquencies being taken as the ground of the confiscation of their property,—the doom of their establishments was sealed. In short, spoliation rather than correction, or appropriation to better kindred uses, was the general design. Had the latter been the result of the scrutiny, the memory of this monarch would have been as deservedly eulogized for the investigation, as his justice has been since impeached for this act of his rapacity.

The first commission issued in October, 1535; and about the middle of January, in the following year, the commissioners, (one of whom was Dr. Layton, Chaplain and Counsellor to the King,<sup>g</sup>) reached this house.

It has been said that the commissioners, from sinister designs, in many cases aggravated their statements in representing the disorders they discovered.

Taking, however, into consideration, the character which has been previously given of the present ruling Abbot of this house, we shall not be much surprised at the following report rendered by Dr. Layton, to the Lord Cromwell, the Visitor General, respecting *him*:—

<sup>g</sup> Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* vol. i. p. 10. Layton was afterwards Dean of York.

“Please your worship to understand that the abbot of Fountayns hath so greatly dilapidate his house, wasted y<sup>e</sup> woods, notoriously keeping six w \* \* s, and six days before our coming he committed theft and sacrilege, confessing the same; for at midnight he caused his chapleyn to stele the keys of the sexton and took out a jewel, a cross of gold with stones, one Warren a goldsmyth of the chepe was with him in his chambre at the hour, and there they stole out a great emerode with a rubye, the sayde Warren made the abbot believe the rubye was a garnet, and so for that he paid nothing, for the emerode but 20*l*. He sold him also plate without weight or ounces. Subscribed your poor priest and faithful Servant

R. LAYTON.”<sup>h</sup>

From Richmont (in Com. Ebor.)  
the 20<sup>th</sup> Jan. [1536].

The reports of the commissioners laid the foundation for the suppression, in the first place, of all the lesser monasteries. By these are to be understood all those, the revenues of which did not exceed two hundred pounds per annum. This took place, by an act passed in the month of March, 1536.

The execution of this act increased the hostility of the monastics to the King, and gave rise to the celebrated insurrection called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*. This originated with the Prior of Barlings, in Lincolnshire, about six months afterwards. Though suppressed in that county, it, in a short time, reached Yorkshire, where it broke out at two successive periods, partly under a pretence that the ecclesiastical commissioners had been guilty of extortion

<sup>h</sup> From Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

and bribery in their visitations. In the last of these insurrections,—which took place in 1537, the Prior of Bridlington, the Abbots of Rievaulx and Jerveaux, and the Abbot of Fountains joined. This rebellious commotion, however, was, like the foregoing, soon quelled, and these ecclesiastics, with certain others of the laity, some of whom were men of rank, and engaged in the same cause, being found guilty of treason, were hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn, on the 5th of June, A.D. 1537.<sup>i</sup>

MARMADUKE BROADLEY, or BRADLEY, appears as the thirty-ninth, and last Abbot of this house. He entered on his office in the same year as that in which his predecessor was executed. He was Suffragan Bishop of Hull, and a Chaplain to the King, and had also been Master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, in Ripon.<sup>k</sup>

<sup>i</sup> Stowe's Chron. p. 574. Oldmixon's Hist. of England, p. 105. Henriquez, one of the great annalists and eulogists of the Cistercian order, wishes to make it appear that our Abbot, and indeed all that suffered on this account and for other *similar* causes under Hen. VIII., were entitled to the crown of martyrdom. He has at least classed him amongst those who died for the faith. "Londini in Anglia," says he, "passio beatorum Guillelmi Trust [Thursk vel Thirsk] Abbatis Fontanensis, et Abbatis Riveriensis, Ordinis Cisterciensis, qui propter fidem suspensi, et in quatuor partes divisi martyrium subierunt, loco qui dicitur vulgo Tiburne, 1536 [1537] mense Junio, sub Hen. VIII."—HENRIQUEZ, *Menologium Cistert.* p. 185. Ibid.—*Fasc. Ord. Cist.* vol. ii. p. 436. After all, however, the *blessed* William appears to have been no better than a culprit. His remains, notwithstanding, seem to have been buried at Fountains.—See Lit. Gazette, January 14, 1832.

<sup>k</sup> Dugdale's Monast., by Ellis and Bandinel, vol. vi. p. 620. It is not improbable that he was put into the office by the King, with an understanding that he should resign when called upon to do so;—the King, after the abolition of the Pope's supremacy, taking upon himself the appointment, by a Congé d'elire addressed to the Prior and Convent.—BURNET'S *Hist. of the Reformat.* vol. i. p. 236.



The various disturbances which the King had, on one hand, experienced in accomplishing his desires in the suppression of the smaller monasteries, and on the other, the provocative given to his appetite by what he had already obtained, served to unite in fixing his resolution to suppress all the rest, and thus at once reduce the power of his disturbers, and gratify himself by the acquisition of their immense possessions.

This resolution taken, it was accomplished partly by threats, and partly by artifice. The Abbots and Priors saw the King's determination; and the greater number of them perceiving plainly that they should be obliged sooner or later to submit to his will, thought it most prudent to do it with a good grace, and thus make the best terms they could for themselves. This answered the design of the King,—as he now obtained their possessions by what were called voluntary surrenders<sup>1</sup> on their part,—and thus kept clear of much of the odium which would have attached to a more direct application of force. It now only required an act of parliament to confirm all the surrenders that had been, or should thereafter be made, and to vest all these possessions in the King. This was passed in the 31st year of his reign, A.D. 1539.

The Abbot and Convent of this house, made their surrender on the 26th of November, in the same year, under annuities for life to the Abbot and other members of the house.<sup>m</sup>

<sup>1</sup> But most falsely,—for, says Rapin, “not a soul could be ignorant how forced they were.”

<sup>m</sup> Appendix (M).

One of the early projects and promises of the King, was the founding of eighteen new bishopricks out of a portion of the possessions of the houses intended to be dissolved, and Fountains was selected as one of the Monasteries, out of which was to be founded a Bishoprick for Lancashire; but through a change of state policy, or the lavishness of his expenditure, the King's performances came far short of what he had given out he would do.<sup>n</sup> Of eighteen sees, six only were founded. Fountains appears to have been too rich a treasure to be parted with gratuitously, and instead of having the honour to be anew devoted to the service of God, and the maintenance of pure and true religion,—it fell a sacrifice to the avarice or costly pleasures of this arbitrary sovereign.

The abbey, with a considerable portion of its estates, together also with other monastic property in this county, was granted by the King, [32 Hen. VIII., October 1, 1540], to Sir Richard Gresham, for about the sum of eleven hundred and sixty-three pounds.<sup>o</sup> Other parts of its possessions came

<sup>n</sup> Burnet's Hist. of the Reformat. vol. i. pp. 262, 268.

<sup>o</sup> This sum, although equivalent to about seven thousand pounds at the present day, may seem but small as compared with the rich possessions and ample income of this noble house; but it should be remembered,—I. That no inconsiderable portion of those possessions were held under lease by its tenants, who on each renewal paid the usual fine, and thereafter only a small reserved rent per annum during the continuance of the term. II. That the grant itself to Sir Richard Gresham, was subject to certain reserved rents payable annually to the crown, [See Whitaker's Hist. of Cravens, p. 454] and was also charged with annuities payable to the abbot and certain of the subordinate members of the fraternity for life.

Thus circumstanced, the apparent low amount of the purchase money is *partly* accounted for:—something however must be allowed for favouritism.

into the hands of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the father of the unfortunate Lord Guildford Dudley, who held them till his attainder in the reign of Queen Mary, when they were again dispersed among the courtiers of the day.

The descendants of Sir Richard sold the abbey and part of its lands, in the year 1597, to the ancestor of Sir Stephen Proctor, Knt., one of the esquires of James I., by whom were confirmed to Sir Stephen, all the privileges which had been granted by Kings Henry I. and II., Richard I. and Edward I.

Sir Stephen built Fountains' Hall out of the ruins of part of the abbey. His relict, Dame Honor Proctor, in 1623, conveyed the property to Sir Timothy Whittingham, Knt., from whom, in 1625, it came to Humphrey Wharton, Esq., and from him, in 1627, to Richard Ewens, Esq. of South Cowton, whose daughter and sole heiress brought it, by marriage, about the year 1640, to John Messenger, Esq. of Newsham, in whose descendants it remained till it passed by sale, in 1768, for the sum of £18,000, from John Michael Messenger, Esq. to William Aislabie, Esq., the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Lawrence, the present possessor.

Thus have we traced through succeeding generations, an institution rivalling the wealthiest in the land and the most distinguished of its order, in its possessions, its edifices, and its early fame for sanctity. All establishments, however, of human contrivance, even when dedicated to the purposes of piety and charity, are in themselves imperfect and liable to abuse; nor was this free from such blemishes as are incident to the works of man, nor from those prejudicial errors which

belonged to the age in which it was founded. The gloom of superstition obscured indeed that truth which its founders and patrons sought for themselves, and which they thought it their duty to impart to others; but the acknowledged portion of good that was mingled with the evil in its composition and character, and, still more, its inherent capacity of being made available to better purposes, should have been its protection from violence and plunder.

Its ruins present a mournful contrast to its once-flourishing condition; and, while they remain, will they stand as a monument of reproach to those who, in a cruel and remorseless spirit, wantonly destroyed the work of better men.



*Cistercian Monk without his Cowl.*



**DESCRIPTION**  
OF  
**FOUNTAINS' ABBEY,**  
&c.

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THE most exact and cultivated taste could scarcely have suggested sites more susceptible of improvement and decoration than those generally selected for monastic establishments.

The remark is common, and its propriety amply illustrated by the subject now before us. In a secluded dell, watered by a translucent stream, and surrounded by the pleasing assemblage of rocks, wood, and picturesque varieties of surface, appear the proud vestiges of Fountains' Abbey.

These magnificent remains exhibit a captivating memorial of the profound skill of architects who flourished during the darkness and superstition that enveloped our western world ; and dark and unlettered indeed must have been the age in which they exerted their unrivalled talents, otherwise their names would have been transmitted to the latest period of time. True it is there have been handed down to us notices

of eminent and titled ecclesiastics as designers and directors in the erection of many a splendid pile : but when we call to remembrance who were the historians of those times, we ought to express no wonder if such authors have concealed the merits of the laity beneath the broad mantle of the church : the names of no laymen occur at present to our recollection as engaged in these works, excepting by liberal contributions, or a surrender of their entire possessions, to the utter destitution of their families.

Let us inquire “when these extraordinary specimens of architectural skill, rivalling in their execution and surpassing in sublimity the proudest structures of Athens and Rome, were erected. They were built when but few even of the clergy could read, when nobles lay upon straw, and thought a fresh supply once a week a great luxury, when monarchs travelled on horseback, and when they met, wrestled with each other for the amusement of their courtiers ; then it was, that architects, whose names have not reached us, raised buildings almost to the clouds with stones, most of which they might have carried under their arms. Rude men applied the principles of arcuation, of thrust, and of pressure, to an extent that would have made Wren, and Jones, tremble. Men ignorant of metaphysical theories so blended forms and magnitudes, light and shade, as to produce the artificial infinite and the real sublime. Men who lived in the grossest superstition erected temples for the worship of God, which seem intended to rival in durability the earth on which they

stand, and which, after the lapse of ages, are still unequalled, not only in point of magnificence of structure, but in their tendency to dilate the mind and to leave upon the soul the most deep and solemn impressions. This is an anomaly in the history of the fine arts which has never been adequately explained ;” and it is further remarkable, that, with all the boasted light and intelligence of the present day, our architects felicitate themselves when they are fortunate enough to produce any thing that may bear a comparison with the past.

But returning to our more immediate subject, we take a survey of Fountains’ Abbey, as left by the desolating hand of Henry VIII. This monastery, however, seems to have been visited by a dilapidation more mitigated than was the fate of other similar establishments, and having been stript of its roof and some of its minor walls, the majestic tower was abandoned, together with the greater part of the church, to await the tardy ravages of time. By several of the late proprietors, (and especially the present owner,) measures have been adopted to secure the buildings from wanton spoliation, and, so far as possible, from further decay.

Fountains’ Abbey is part of the Studley estate, which comprises a very considerable domain, not exceeding, at its nearest point, two miles from the town of Ripon, and is at the distance of about ten miles from Harrogate. Passing through the park, before the Abbey grounds are entered, an extensive lake presents itself, supplied from the canal within

by a wide cascade, having at each of its extremities a small pavilion, one of which is called the Canal-House. The site of the Abbey being entirely enclosed, it can only be seen by application to the guides at this place, some of whom are always in attendance, to conduct visitors to the precincts of the Abbey, and through the grounds, which afford a circuitous walk of nearly three miles.

“ ——— tread with awe these favour'd bowers,  
Nor wound the shrubs, nor bruise the flow'rs;  
So may your path with sweets abound,  
So may your couch with rest be crown'd;  
But harm betide the wayward swain  
Who dares these hallow'd haunts profane.”

Having entered the enclosure, a path presents itself conducting to the Bath-House, which is the first subject of notice. This path is finely wooded; here are Sycamores of amazing growth and the most luxuriant foliage; likewise, the Cypress, the Ilax, and the Bay. Two trees, one of them a Fir and the other a Pine, claim more than ordinary attention:—they stand near the entrance; the former rises to the height of one hundred and sixteen feet, perfectly straight to its summit. The Fir tree is one hundred and fourteen feet in height; both of them standing upon the lawn, are seen in all their gigantic dimensions and verdant beauty. The Pine casts its leafy arms so far around that it appears more



like a grove than a single tree. Near these noble sons of the forest is a hill completely covered with Laurel, which is closely shorn, and presents an unusual breadth of brilliant evergreen. The walks being kept in admirable order throughout, give additional charm to the varying scene. The Bath, which consists of two apartments, is constantly supplied from a spring of excellent water. Descending, at a short interval is the Rustic Bridge, under which flows, with considerable force, the river Skell. Proceeding along this delightful walk, the next object is the Temple of Piety : within it are busts of Nero, Titus, and Vespasian, with a bas relief of the Grecian Daughter. This Temple has a portico resting on Tuscan columns : in front is the lawn, where the water is fancifully divided into lakes of different size and shape, adorned by statues, among which are Roman wrestlers, a dying Gladiator, Bacchus, and Neptune. The prospect hence is partly obstructed by the foliage of stately trees.

“ Here groves arrang’d in various order rise,  
 And bend their quivering summits to the skies;  
 The regal oak, high o’er the circling shade,  
 Exalts the hoary honours of his head;  
 The spreading ash a different green displays,  
 And the smooth asp in soothing whispers plays;  
 The fir, that blooms in spring’s eternal prime,  
 The spiry poplar, and the stately lime.  
 Here moss-clad walks, there lawns of lively green,  
 United form one nicely-varying scene.

The varying scene still charms the attentive sight,  
Or brown with shades, or opening into light."

Rising again from this enchanting valley, the Octagon Tower appears. From the eminence on which it stands may be seen Mackershaw, (which is also part of the estate,) with its wood, the Chinese Temple, the Temple of Fame, and a great variety of other objects which adorn the park. In the grounds are domesticated many ornamental birds,—the peacock of gay and glittering plumage, and the swan of graceful figure and snowy whiteness; the slender heron is likewise frequently seen on his daring flight, while the ear is regaled by the wild and varied melody of the woods.

" Here the gay tenants of the tuneful grove  
Harmonious breathe the raptures of their love;  
Each warbler sweet that hails the genial spring  
Tunes the glad song and plies the expanded wing;  
The love-suggested notes, in varied strains,  
Fly round the vocal hills and listening plains;  
The vocal hills and listening plains prolong,  
In varied strains, the love-suggested song."

In different directions, openings are made, in order to admit the picturesque prospects which a diversity of hill, dale, and water produces. The principal of these openings is from Anne Boleyn's seat; the guide, who precedes the company by a few paces, throws open a pair of folding-doors, and then it is that, for the first time,







# FOUNTAINS' ABBEY,

*From Anne Wilson's Seat*

*W. M. S. Norton del. & sculp. 1840*



FOUNTAINS' ABBEY<sup>a</sup>

bursts upon the astonished sight, in all its venerable magnificence, and with all its concomitant beauties. This view shows the east end of the church and the great tower, with the river pursuing its meandering course from the Abbey-walls, till it reaches the lake below. A wooded and richly-variegated knoll forms the centre of the picture, and the whole is terminated by distant land on the left, and on the right by the trees of the park. The descent toward the margin of the water is by a winding path, through an umbrageous glen,

“ Whence the scared owl, on pinions gray,  
Breaks through the rustling boughs,  
And down the lone vale sails away  
To more profound repose.”

The walk continues a considerable distance along the banks of the river ; at each step the most charming prospects are disclosed, its opposite side being composed of an intermixture of wood and finely-tinted rocks ; the scenery is occasionally enlivened by elegant parties returning from the Abbey. Advancing toward the building, the

<sup>a</sup> Plate I.

EAST VIEW<sup>b</sup>

may be observed with advantage. The east and south sides of the tower are here conspicuous, with the Lady Chapel and its noble window. From the year 1443 to 1537, an hiatus occurs in the registry of the buildings, so that by whom the tower was erected is not certainly known, although there is good reason to suppose that it was the work of John Darneton, who was elected to the abbacy in 1479: its general appearance is exceedingly bold and massive, striking the eye, however, as a grand outline, rather than as a specimen of finished workmanship. Its height is about one hundred feet, the square measurement twenty-four feet; it is embattled, and has four tiers of lights; the angles are secured by double abutments, surmounted by pinnacles attached to the top of the tower by slender wings;<sup>c</sup> the mouldings around it contain Latin inscriptions, in the old English character.

*On the East Side,*

**Benedictio et caritas et sapientia et  
gratiarum actio honor.**

**Soli deo ihu xpo honor et gloria in secula seculor**

<sup>b</sup> Plate II.

<sup>c</sup> See Frontispiece.







Edw. S. Sowerby del. & sc. J. G. Sowerby

EAST VIEW, FOUNTAINS' ABBEY.



*West Side,*

**Regi autem seculorum immortalis invisibili  
Soli deo ihu xpo honor et gloria in secula seculor**

*North Side,*

**Et virtus et fortitudo deo nostro in  
secula seculorum amen.  
Soli deo ihu xpo honor et gloria in secula seculo.**

*South Side,*

**Soli deo honor et gloria in secula  
seculorum amen.**

The erection of the tower seems to have given rise to various alterations in the church. Some of the early English windows that existed in the Lady Chapel, appear to have been exchanged for the large perpendicular one now at its east end; the wall being considerably endangered by so large an aperture, an additional buttress was erected on each side, which is evident by indications of their insertion into the original work. On these buttresses were pinnacles like those on the tower; one of them is yet standing. Continuing the walk towards the Abbey, remains of its out-buildings are seen scattered about the way; these hoary fragments are partly overgrown, and have a picturesque appearance.

The church is generally entered by the south door of the

Lady Chapel. Having completed the protracted ramble through the grounds, where Nature revels in beauty and luxuriance, this work of art is peculiarly striking; strangers often view it for some moments in silent astonishment. Dayes, an artist of celebrity, visited the Abbey in 1803, and contemplated the scene with professional enthusiasm. "To feel is to be alive; he only can be said truly to live who is capable of enjoying the beauties of creation. Here the admirer of nature will receive a high treat from elegantly-formed woods, sinking into deep glens, decorative buildings, in various appropriate situations, a fine canal of water to add a grace, and withal one of the most grand and highly-picturesque ruins in the kingdom. It rises in solemn majesty above the surrounding scenery, with the stately port of a giant. For myself, I appeared to tread on enchanted ground, the mind being kept on the stretch by a display of new beauties, whichever way I glanced my eye. Retire to a respectful distance, ye dull phlegmatic worldlings! this spot is sacred to the arts; profane it not with unhallowed feet. He who is not an enthusiast towards such scenes as these, may be said to be dead to the finest feelings bestowed on man by a bountiful Creator. Let such frigid mortals as can view this place with apathy seek for languid pleasures in the artificial amusements of a theatre, or, turning their eyes from the great orb of day, retire to prattle in the illuminated and crowded walks of a public garden.







THE LADY CHAPEL.



“ Hence, avaunt ! ’tis holy ground,  
     Comus, and his midnight crew,  
 And Ignorance, with looks profound,  
     And dreaming Sloth, of pallid hue ;  
 Mad Sedition’s cry profane,  
 And Servitude that hugs her chain ;  
 Nor, in these consecrated bowers,  
 Let painted Flattery hide her serpent-train in flowers ;  
 Nor Envy base, nor creeping Gain,  
 Dare the Muses’ walk to stain ;  
 While bright-eyed Science watches round,  
 Hence, away ! ’tis holy ground.”

Here is ample scope for the moralist ; let him behold here the perishable works of man. But Thou, Almighty Creator of the Universe, thy works flourish for ever.” Strong must have been the inspiration induced by a sight of this ruined fane, to wring such reflexions from the sceptical mind of Edward Dayes.

### THE LADY CHAPEL.<sup>d</sup>

Immediately on entering by the south door, the two lofty octangular pillars are seen with admirable effect. The view is taken from the north end. Formerly, a slender marble column was attached to each angle of these noble pillars,

<sup>d</sup> Plate III.

the capitals are yet entire, as are also the arches above them. The Chapel was originally decorated all around by elegant trefoil arches, supported by marble columns; under the eastern window the ancient work has been removed, (traces of it being still visible,) and a slight encroachment made upon the interior, for the purpose of forming a gallery, which is ascended by a few steps at each end, and affords a comprehensive prospect of the Church. The original arched work is imitated round the projection with much success; this alteration was made by the grandfather of the present owner. On each side of the east window are three lesser ones of the lancet form, and immediately above these are others of yet smaller dimensions. The Lady Chapel projects beyond the body of the church in the manner of a transept, and in the projection is well lighted towards the west. The north and south ends have each three lancet-shaped windows, and above them one of much larger size, which, like the great east window, is of the perpendicular character. In the latter, indications of the transum still remain. From north to south the Lady Chapel measures one hundred and thirty-one feet; its breadth is thirty-seven feet. At the south end is a piscina, which, from its elegant construction, is worthy the attention of the curious. Nine altars were erected here by the Abbot John de Cancia, about the year 1240; he likewise paved the Chapel with variegated marble, and ornamented it with the marble columns before-mentioned.







*John S. Norton, del. & sc. Cambridge.*

CHOIR, AND NAVE, FROM THE EAST WINDOW.



## THE CHOIR AND NAVE, FROM THE EAST WINDOW,\*

being the whole perspective of the Church, measure three hundred and fifty-eight feet in length; the breadth is sixty-six feet. Language can only convey a very inadequate description of the fascinating group which presents itself from the gallery of the Lady Chapel. Massive piers, boldly projecting walls, mutilated columns, with arches of different size and shape, appear in all the fantastic forms which time has been impressing from age to age; Nature, likewise, has not withheld her beauties; evergreens and creepers cling to the weather-tinted walls in broad and variegated masses, and develope inimitable models of light and shade. These ivyed pillars and mutilated arches loudly proclaim the vicissitudes of human things, and, viewed in connexion with the romantic scenery that surrounds them, are almost unrivalled in solemnity and beauty.

“ No more these hoary wilds and dark’ning groves  
To vocal bands return the note of praise,  
Whose chiefs, as slow the long procession moves,  
On the rear’d cross with adoration gaze.

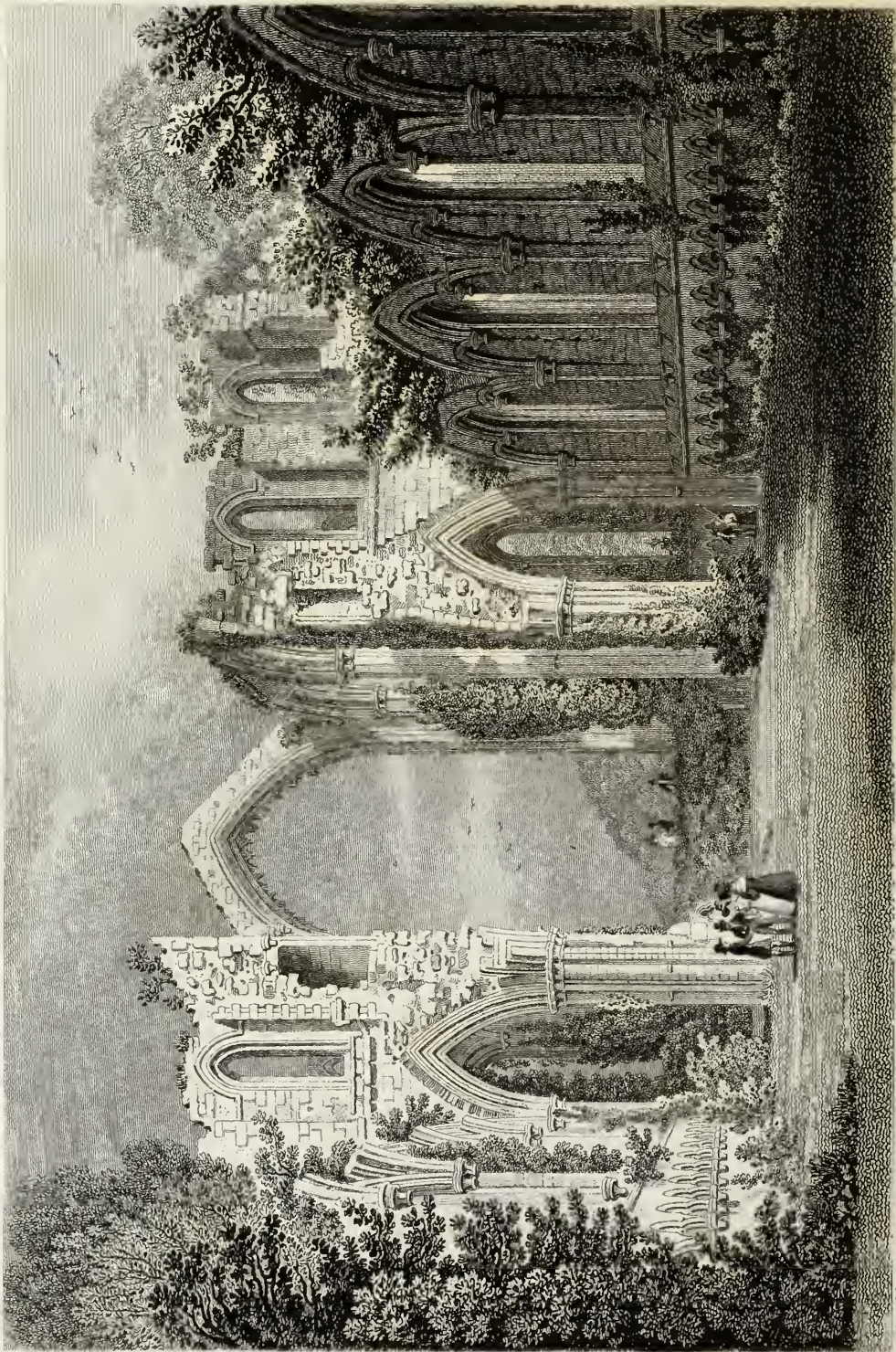
Mute is the matin-bell whose early call  
 Warn'd the grey fathers from their humble beds ;  
 No midnight taper gleams along the walls,  
 Or round the sculptur'd saint its radiance sheds.

No martyr's shrine its high-wrought gold displays,  
 To bid the wandering zealot hither roam ;  
 No relic here the pilgrim's toil o'er pays,  
 And cheers his footsteps to a distant home."

The rich melody of the loud-pealing organ has ceased, together with the vocal harmony of the precentor and his choral band. This ample space, once enlivened by the long-drawn procession, is now a silent empty void. Yet often, with retrospective eye, the solitary visitant may contemplate the splendid and busy scenes of former times. Fancy may conjure the long-departed manes of abbots, priors, monks, and all the great officers of their house to re-appear, as on some grand commemorative day ; then see the potent mitred lord, with gem-studded crosier, and the ensign of his Christian faith borne on high, followed by a train of white-robed, black-hooded, and woollen-girt monks glide through the roofless and shattered nave, in all the pomp of Rome. Imagination, still alert, accompanies the disarrayed and weary troop to the well-provided refectory, where, in silence, they range along the festive board ; the almoner dispenses the remnants of the feast, and vespers conclude the eventful day.







THE CHOIR.

J. H. Sturt, del. & sc. Cambridge.

Printed by J. H. Sturt, at the 'Cambridge Press,' Cambridge.



The delusive reverie continues ; retiring monks crowd to the dormitory, their wonted place of rest, where a bed of straw receives them, and they recline in their cowls and tunics till midnight prayer. Distant voices are heard ; female elegance and beauty enter the choir ; the lively groups dissipate the vision, and recal the memory to the more genial habits of present times.

### THE CHOIR,<sup>f</sup>

which has the two eastern arches of its aisles entire, is ninety-two feet nine inches in length. Across the Lady Chapel appear the great east window and the gallery beneath it, with a pleasing view of the wood in the distance. Above the arches belonging to the aisles are staircases which conducted to the roof of the building, probably from passages in front of the clerestory windows. The small trefoil arches, so beautiful, and of such frequent occurrence, in the early English style, were carried along the aisles of the Choir, and, doubtless, wholly or in part decorated the Choir itself, the springers of such arches being still visible in the only clustered columns now standing eastward. The Choir was divided from its aisles by five pointed arches on each side ; the aisles were lighted by lancet-headed windows ; these have

<sup>f</sup> Plate V.

small collateral arches of peculiar construction, which merit attentive observation. The altar was raised upon two broad steps, composed of burnt tiles, fancifully disposed, in lozenge, square, and zig-zag shapes.<sup>g</sup> Within the Choir, beneath the pavement, on the north side, is a stone coffin,<sup>h</sup> said to have contained the remains of Lord Richard, the fifth Baron de Percy. There is no appearance that a central tower ever existed, as the termination of the Choir on the south-west is by a massive pier, unadorned, strengthened by a large buttress of very rude workmanship, and apparently of subsequent date. The whole is covered with ivy; the opposite pier is entirely demolished. From the end of the south transept may be viewed the noble

### ENTRANCE TO THE TOWER,<sup>i</sup>

through which is seen its lower north window; the arch on the left belongs to the nave; beyond it appears a window of the aisle; this being of the perpendicular style, unlike the generality of those on the north side of the nave, was probably inserted at the time of erecting the tower, and when the south windows of the nave, which are all perpendicular, were altered. The great arch of entrance having been

<sup>g</sup> This pavement occupies the foreground of Plate IV.

<sup>h</sup> Seen in Plate IV.

<sup>i</sup> Plate VI.







J. & H. S. Storer del. & sc. Cambridge.

ENTRANCE TO THE TOWER.



long overgrown with ivy (recently removed), its mouldings appear sharp and fresh. The inside of the Tower is a mere shell, and, looking upwards from within, has a magnificent effect. On each side of the choir are two small chapels, one of them, on the north side, contains a mutilated figure in chain armour, with legs crossed, having at the feet a lion; the head of the effigies is enshrined in a richly-sculptured niche. This monumental figure represents Roger de Mowbray, who died at Ghent in 1297, and was interred here. He was the seventh baron of that name in the line of Nigel D'Aubigny. The imperfect state of the wall above warrants a conjecture that the tomb was canopied, and, consequently, that it occupies its original place. In the wall, near the window of the other northern chapel, is a bold circular arch, which appears to have enclosed a piscina. The southern chapels present nothing remarkable; one of them is completely filled with trees and shrubs. Here, during intervals of the deepest repose, when scarcely a zephyr undulates the glossy foliage, which droops in graceful festoons from the summit of the lofty walls, a sudden rustling is often heard among the boughs, and the half-fledged daw or pigeon, slipping from his downy nest, is seen descending from spray to spray, till his talons become entangled in some projecting branch. These incidents, though simple, and, under common circumstances, claiming little regard, amid the profound silence of this solitary and romantic spot, possess an interest better felt than described.

## THE NAVE<sup>k</sup>

is an admirable specimen of the bold and majestic style called Norman ; its length is one hundred and ninety-nine feet : it had originally eleven arches on each side ; these are still entire, with the exception of one on the south, which is partly demolished : the arches are obtusely pointed, and have few members ; they are sustained by large round columns, with ornamented capitals. The arches supporting the roof of the aisles are round and quite plain, resting upon a corbel attached to the large columns of the nave below their capitals, and upon a corresponding corbel against the walls of the aisle. The great western window is of lofty proportions. On the north side of the nave one of the columns has a projection about seven feet from the ground, on which, probably, stood a figure, an object of idolatrous worship. Descending from the nave, which, like other parts of the building, is beautifully overgrown, and entering the quadrangular court,

## THE CHAPTER-HOUSE<sup>1</sup>

appears at the south end of the transept. This noble part of the ruins is eighty-four feet in length and forty-one in breadth.

<sup>k</sup> Plate VII.

<sup>1</sup> Plate VIII.









*J. de la S. Steiner, del. & sc. Cambridge.*

THE NAVE, LOOKING WEST.

*Printed by W. G. W. & Co. at the Cambridge Press, Cambridge, and T. Angell, London.*







J. & F. S. Storer, del. & sc. Cambridge

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

Engraved by J. & F. S. Storer, del. & sc. Cambridge





It is entered by three large circular receding arches, richly moulded, having bold capitals, now much defaced; the slender shafts belonging to them have long since disappeared. The corbels, on which the decorative arches rested throughout the interior, are of various and curious design; all the arches are circular-headed. The area was divided into three parts by columns of black marble, portions of which still remain, and where they have been removed the base-ments are supplied by fragments of other parts of the building, thus defining the interior ground-plan. Along the sides, and at the east-end, is an elevation from the floor of three steps; these, as well as the whole area, are entirely covered with moss, smooth and soft as a carpet. The floor beneath is composed of small square tiles, placed lozengewise.

In 1790, a quantity of rubbish being removed from the Chapter-House, the tomb-stones of several abbots were discovered; but their inscriptions were so corroded that only two of them could be deciphered.

**Hic Requiescit Dominus Johannes, X Abbas de Fontibus,  
qui obiit viii Decembris.**

AND

**Hic Requiescit Dominus Johannes, XII Abbas de Fontibus.**

Over the Chapter-House were the Library and Scriptorium.

“ ————— Here hoary Time  
 Sits on his throne of ruins, while the wind  
 Sweeps o'er his various lyre ; how musical,  
 How sweet the diapason ! Melancholy  
 Spreads o'er the soul her mood, that kindly mood  
 That calms the thought, and lifts it to the skies.”

Over the richly-varied vestiges of the Chapter-House is a prospect of the

### SOUTH TRANSEPT AND TOWER.<sup>m</sup>

The southern wall of the Transept has two circular windows entire, and below them other windows of Norman construction. The insertion of the roofs of buildings that formerly adjoined may be traced in the walls, with chimneys and staircases for the different stories. The ruins seen in the foreground of Plate IX. are at the south-east extremity of the Abbey, and were probably part of the Abbot's residence. According to Burton's plan, they extended about twenty-five feet further southward than the present wall. Four thick shafts are standing along what appears to have been the area of an apartment ; these have corbels opposite to them in the wall. The roof seems to have been low originally ; but this effect is occasioned in part by rubbish

<sup>m</sup> Plate IX.









*J. & W. Storey del. & sc. Cambridge.*

# SOUTH TRANSEPT & TOWER.

*Printed by Longman, Rees, Orme, and Co. Ltd. London. T. Stevenson Cambridge and W. & A. G. Ritchie*



(now levelled) which had accumulated on the floor. Above were lodging-rooms, indications of which are visible in the walls. The curious may observe here two mutilated figures, probably monumental. Through the round arch on the left is seen part of the quadrangular court. The walls being overgrown in almost every part, give uncommon richness and beauty to this view. A modern author has made observations so appropriate to similar scenery that we need make no apology for inserting them. “ We all seem to love the ivy more than any other uncultivated evergreen that we possess ; yet it is difficult satisfactorily to answer why we have this regard for it. As a lover of the lone, the ivy-mantled ruin, I have often questioned with myself the cause and basis of my regard for that which was but a fragment of what might have been formerly splendid, and intrinsically possessed but little to engage admiration, yet, wreathed in the verdure of the ivy, was admired ; but was never satisfied, perhaps unwilling to admit the answer that my mind seemed to give. The ivy is a dependent plant, and delights in waste and ruin. We do not often tolerate its growth when the building is in repair and perfect ; but, if time dilapidate the edifice, the ivy takes possession of the fragment, and we call it beautiful ; it adorns the castle, but is an indispensable requisite to the remains of the monastic pile. A ruin once interested me greatly. The design of revisiting and drawing it was expressed at the time. A few days only elapsed, but the inhabitant of a neighbouring cottage had most kindly



laboured hard in the interval and pulled down "all the nasty ivy, that the gentleman might see the ruin." He did see it, but every charm had departed. This instance, from many that might be advanced, manifests that ivy most frequently gives to these ancient edifices the idea of beauty, and contributes chiefly to influence our feelings when viewing them. The ruins of a fortress or warlike tower may often historically interest us from the renown of its founder or its possessor, some scene transacted, some villain punished, hero triumphant, or cause promoted to which we wished success : but the quiet, secluded monastic cell or chapel has no tale to tell ; history hardly stays to note even its founder's name, and all the rest is doubt and darkness ; yet, shrouded in its ivyed folds, we reverence the remains, we call it picturesque. We do not regard this ivy as a relic of ancient days, for it did not hang around the building in old time, but is comparatively a modern upstart, a sharer of monastic spoils, a usurper of that which has been abandoned by another. The tendril, pendant from the orient window, lightly defined in the ray which it excludes, twining with graceful ease around some slender shaft, or woven amid the tracery of the florid arch, is elegantly ornamental, and gives embellishment to beauty ; but the main body of the ivy is dark, sombre, massive ; yet, strip it from the pile, and we call it sacrilege ; the interest of the whole is at an end, the effect ceases. Yet what did the ivy effect ? What has departed with it ? This evanescent charm perhaps consists in the obscurity, in the







J. W. H. Storer, del. & sc. Cambridge.

THE REFECTORY.

1840. Printed by J. W. H. Storer, del. & sc. Cambridge, and J. W. H. Storer, del. & sc. Cambridge.



originally by a row of pillars along the centre ; the springers of arches are still visible on the north and south walls ; within the Refectory may be seen twenty-five lancet-headed windows. The corbels throughout are ingeniously varied, and sculptured in a bold and masterly style. On the west side is a circular-headed doorway, which leads by a flight of steps to a recess above ; from this place the Scriptures were read to the monks during the time of meals. In the south-east corner of the apartment stands a majestic tree, which was probably growing there soon after the demolition of the buildings. On the east side of the Refectory is the kitchen, remarkable for its fire-places, measuring sixteen feet four inches in width, and in depth six feet. Over the kitchen is a spacious room, lighted at both ends by lancet-headed windows ; like the kitchen beneath, it has an octangular shaft without a capital, from which spring the ribs supporting the roof.

“ Who that had seen the Abbot in his power,  
 Lord of a palace and a rich domain,  
 Had thought that time would bring a blighting hour,  
 And prove that all his honours bloom'd in vain.  
 Oh ! what is man, even in his brightest day,  
 An insect, whom the summer sun gives birth,  
 To bask and perish in the solar ray,  
 Then sink again into his kindred earth.”

On the west side of the Refectory is a small apartment, called the Locutorium.







*J. H. & S. Stone del. & sc. Cambridge.*

PART OF THE QUADRANGULAR COURT.

*Engraved from a drawing by J. H. & S. Stone, del. & sc. Cambridge.*

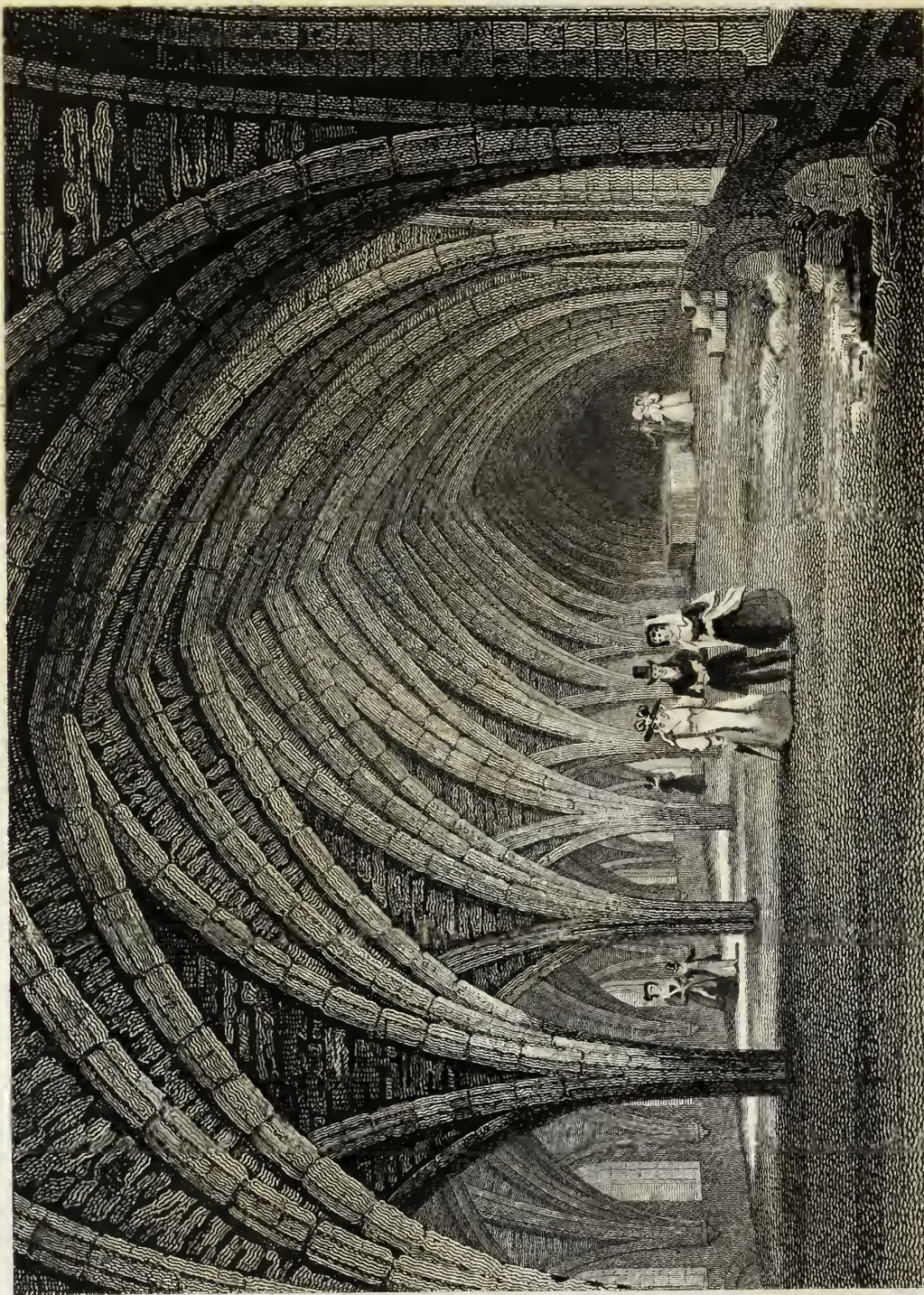












THE CLOISTER.

Engraved by Longman, Nees & Co. and C. H. Colver, under the supervision of the Trustees of the British Museum.

J. H. Storer del. & sc. Cambridge.









## THE QUADRANGULAR COURT.<sup>p</sup>

The view from this point exhibits the entrance to the Refectory, a bold receding arch, the mouldings of which are in fine preservation; the pillars, with the exception of the two inner ones, have been removed, but the capitals remain. On each side of this entrance are pointed and round arches, formerly supported by short piers; the whole design is extremely symmetrical and elegant. In the distance is seen part of the eastern side of the Quadrangular Court, which has three beautiful circular entrances to the Chapter-House, besides the two round arches represented in the plate; the largest of the latter-named arches leads through a groined passage to the east end of the church. There is every appearance of a covered way having formerly led from the eastern part of the nave of the church, along at least the eastern and southern sides of the court, securing entrances to the chapter-house, abbot's residence, kitchen, refectory, and cloister. The area is one hundred and twenty-six feet square, and is adorned like a garden with trees and shrubs.

## THE CLOISTER.<sup>q</sup>

This spacious vaulting has a most imposing effect, being two hundred and seventy feet in length, and forty-two in

<sup>p</sup> Plate XI.

<sup>q</sup> Plate XII.

breadth ; it is divided in the middle by nineteen shafts, presenting two ranges of bold pointed arches ; the north end being without lights, the perspective lengthens into deep and solemn obscurity. The west side has an opening between each of the arches. About midway on this side is the ancient porter's lodge, over which is a flight of steps leading to the dormitory. Southward of the lodge, the windows of the cloisters on both sides are pointed, those northward are circular-headed. The groining of the roof rests upon corbels ; some of these are of elegant design and carefully finished. The river Skell passes under the south end of the cloister. In November, 1822, several of the arches fell in ; this circumstance was occasioned by the accumulation of earth and vegetation above ; the dilapidation was immediately repaired, and so uniformly with the ancient work that no difference is discernible. Westward of the south end of the Cloister is a building, divided in the middle by a thick wall ; the southern division appears to have been floored ; both the chambers are unroofed. Still more westward are the remains of a gateway, having over it three windows, and behind it the springer of an arch which attached it to other erections ; some mutilated walls still remain ; these being at the south end of the Cloister, the water passes beneath them, as may be seen by referring to the ground-plan of the Abbey buildings. Burton conjectures these remains to be part of a chapel for the poor.







S.W. VIEW, FOUNTAINS' ABBEY.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith, and published by J. G. Smith, London.







THE ABBEY, FROM THE SOUTH WEST.<sup>r</sup>

The west entrance to the church is through a circular-headed door, having three columns on each side. Above the great west window is a niche, beneath which is a bird, rudely carved, holding a crosier, and standing upon a tun, a rebus for the founder's name (Thurstin); behind the bird is a scroll, placed horizontally, with the date 1494. This view shews the nave of the church in its full extent, with the walls of the cloister and of the dormitory; the latter was divided into forty cells, each lighted by a narrow window. In order to preserve the cloister, the floor of the roofless dormitory has been bedded with clay, and gravelled, affording a dry and commodious promenade. In the foreground, on the right, are seen the broken walls of the eleemosynary, where the alms of the monastery were distributed. This building has a roof richly groined, part of which is still preserved; the ribs are inserted into large piers or columns, decorated with a cluster of capitals, which are terminated by pendent shafts, about six inches long, and bevelled off into the main pillars, an elegance almost peculiar to the English style of architecture.

In concluding this description of every object selected for pictorial representation, it may be observed, with respect to the general scenery of Studley, that the hand of Art, availing itself of Nature's choicest contributions,

<sup>r</sup> Plate XIII.

has here achieved one of its greatest triumphs. Wood and water, lawns of velvet smoothness and emerald hue, statues, temples, and towers, in appropriate situations, adorn this delightful valley, at the head of which stands a Gem that no wealth could purchase; a Structure almost beyond the power of modern art to rear; a Beauty indebted to centuries for a charm, which the mellowing hand of time alone can impart.

“ Adieu, ye towers ! by many an age array’d  
 In many a tint; though crumbling and decay’d,  
 Ye wrecks, adieu ! that murmuring from on high,  
 To pensive pride a dumb memento sigh ;  
 Still may your aisles, in hoary pomp sublime,  
 To new-born eras mark the lapse of time.”

### CORBELS, &c.<sup>s</sup>

- Fig. 1. Inside view of an arch on the east side of the Lady Chapel.  
 2. Outside of ditto.  
 3. Inside view of an arch on the south end of the Lady Chapel.  
 4. Outside of ditto.  
 5. Termination of a drip-stone in the south transept.  
 6. Specimen of corbels in the Chapter-House.  
 7. A bracket under the reading-gallery in the Refectory.  
 8. One of the corbels in the passage leading from the Quadrangular Court to the east end of the church.  
 9. Representation of the Judgment of Solomon, in a panel over one of the fire-places in Fountains’ Hall.







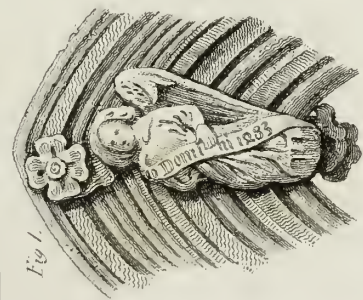


Fig. 1.

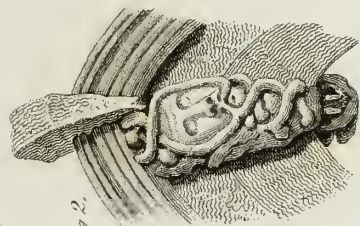


Fig. 2.

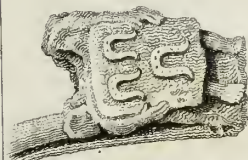


Fig. 3.

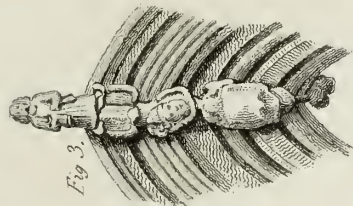


Fig. 3.

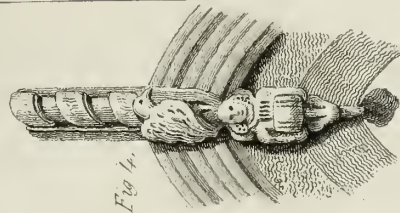


Fig. 4.

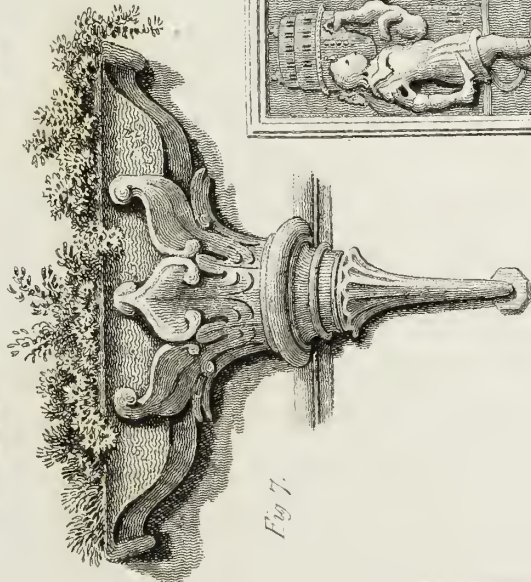


Fig. 7.

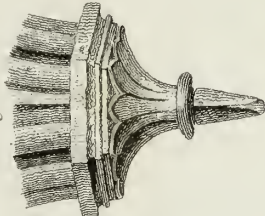


Fig. 6.

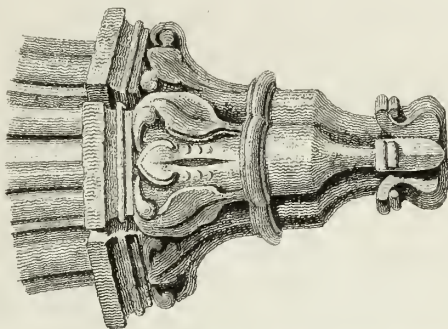


Fig. 8.

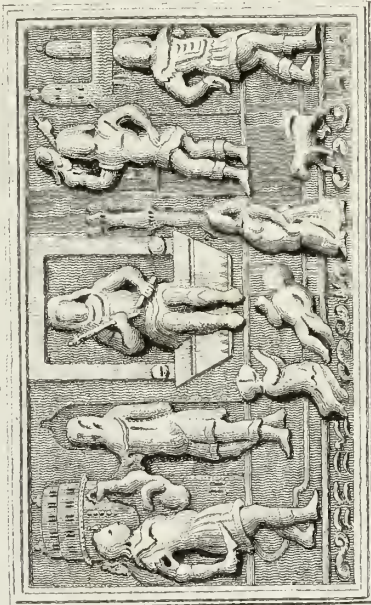


Fig. 9.

CORBELS, FOUNTAINS' ABBEY.





Fountains' Hall stands about two hundred yards west of the Abbey, and its erection against the side of a steep hill affords an immediate landing from a door in the upper part of the building. The Hall is now occupied by Mr. Morton, superintendent of the grounds. The dining-room is hung with tapestry, now much decayed and faded; it represents Thetis giving directions to Vulcan relative to the making of Achilles' armour; Jupiter and Ganymede; and the Rape of Proserpine. The chapel claims attention on account of its windows of stained glass. The Hall has a square embattled tower at each end, between these extends a balcony. Over the entrance are two crests, a stag's head, and an otter with a fish in its mouth; between the crests is the motto of the Proctor family,—*RIEN TROVANT. GAINERAY TOVT.* On an eminence, at a short distance from the Hall, stand the yew trees, under which the monks obtained shelter before the foundation of the Abbey; one of them is twenty-seven feet in circumference, and, according to the calculations of M. de Candelle, the French botanist, is nearly thirteen hundred years old; its hollow trunk is now propped up by two younger stems, which have grown up in its centre from the dust and ruin of the parent stock.

The residence of Mrs. Lawrence is in Studley-Park, and may be seen on the right, while advancing toward the Abbey-grounds. It is built in the Grecian style, and, being backed by luxuriant timber, has a pleasing and picturesque appearance. The hall, library, drawing-room, and parlour are of

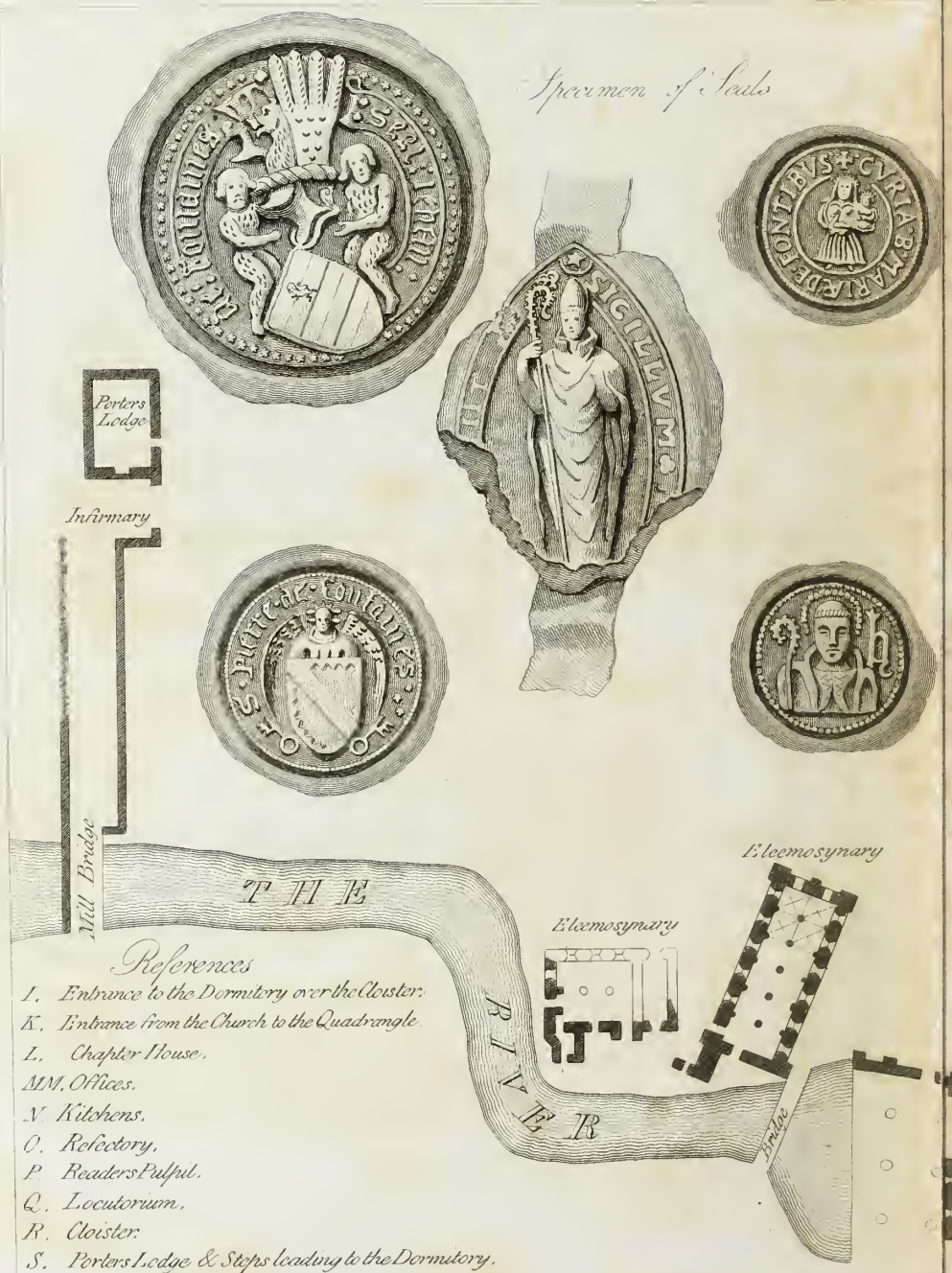
large dimensions, and contain some good pictures and drawings. Adjoining the house is a tasteful garden, planted with a choice collection of flowers and shrubs; here are three aviaries and a handsome greenhouse. The prospects from the house are varied and highly-gratifying, occasioned by the gently rising and declining grounds.

“ Here sprightly range the grove, or skim the plain,  
 The sportive deer, a nicely-chequer'd train;  
 Oft near their haunt, on him who curious strays,  
 All, throng'd abreast, in fix'd attention gaze;  
 Th' intruding spy suspiciously survey,  
 Then, butting, limp along, and lightly frisk away.”



*Entrance to the Abbey Grounds.*





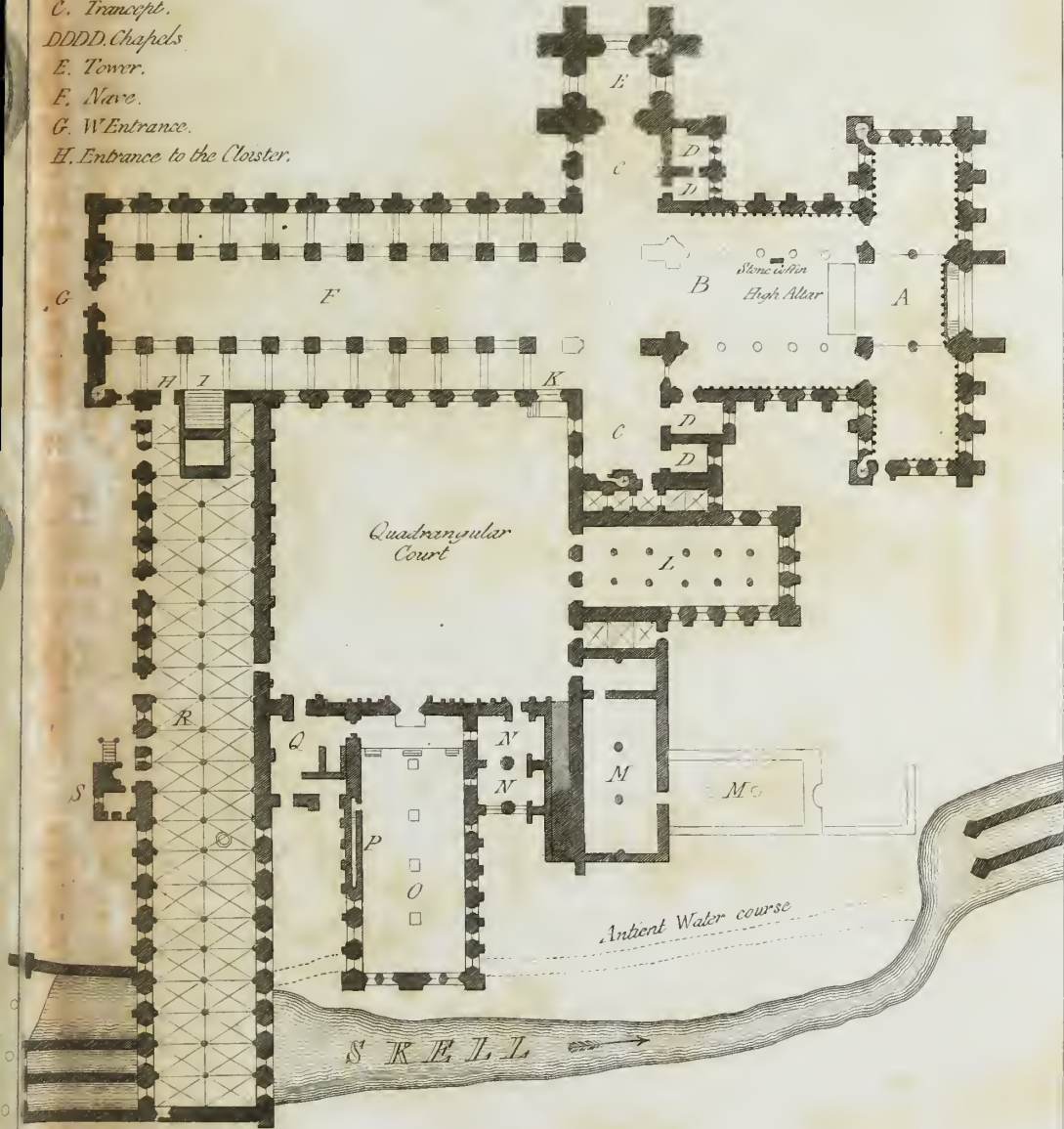
*The H.S. Sworer del. & sc. Cambridge.*

GROUND PLAN, AND SA



*References*

- A. Lady Chapel.*
- B. Choir.*
- C. Transept.*
- DDDD. Chapels.*
- E. Tower.*
- F. Nave.*
- G. W. Entrance.*
- H. Entrance to the Cloister.*



PLANS, OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY.



## APPENDIX.

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[A.]

(Page 11.)

So rapid and great was the increase of the Cistercian houses, that even as early as the year 1151 no fewer than five hundred had been established. This increase drew forth an injunction from their chapter that no more should be founded. The injunction, however, was ineffectual. Before the close of the century some hundreds more were added.—STEVEN'S *Supp. to Dugdale*, vol. ii. p. 26. RAPIN'S *Hist. of Eng.* vol. i. p. 207.

“The Cistercian order,” (says Bower) “was at this time [A. D. 1160.] one of the most flourishing orders of the church; had many archbishops and bishops, seven hundred abbots and priors, and upwards—and an infinite number of monks dispersed over all the kingdoms of the West; and in a general assembly at Cisteaux, the whole Order resolved to espouse the cause of Alexander [afterwards the III.] against his competitor Victor, in the contest for the Popedom. This decision served to turn the scale against even the power and influence of the Emperor Frederic, who favoured the election of Victor, and who being thus thwarted by them in his designs, gave an order for their banishment, and the confiscation of their possessions, throughout his dominions.”—*Hist. of the Popes*, vol. vi. p. 124.

From Henriquez, we find enumerated, down to the middle of the sixteenth century, descending through a list of popes, cardinals, crowned heads, and other royal personages, nobles, archbishops, bishops, and abbots, down to the lowest ranks in their sodality, not fewer than eight hundred and seventy-three who are denominated “*saints*,” and reputed worthy of the appellation of “*persons of blessed memory*.” Their title to these distinctions may perhaps, in some cases, be justly questioned;

but the inference is natural, that to furnish such a number thus distinguished, and many of them of the highest rank, their aggregate must have been large, and their influence powerful.—HENRIQUEZ, *Menolog. Cisteriense, Index.*

## [B.]

(Page 11—Note.)

A short account of the proceedings which led to the founding of this house was written by Thurstin, Archbishop of York, a MS. copy of which, made in the 13th century, now exists in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. But it is chiefly to Serlo that we owe a more enlarged history of it for the greatest part of a century from its establishment; it being under his dictation that Hugh of Kirkstall received the account which has come down to us unimpaired to the present time. Serlo was a man of more than ordinary literary attainments. He became in early life, and soon after the establishment of the fraternity, a monk of Fountains. He went out with others of the brotherhood in A.D. 1147, for the purpose of founding the monastic institution which finally settled at Kirkstall, of which convent he remained a monk till his death,—at the advanced age of not less than one hundred years. He asserts himself to have been in his ninety-ninth year when he dictated to Hugh the materials for his history.—HENRIQUEZ, *Fascic. Sanct. Ord. Cist.* vol. ii. p. 294. DUGDALE's *Monast.* vol. i. p. 854.

Hugh, the amanuensis of Serlo, when a youth, devoted himself to the Cistercian rule of life. Perceiving the increase of great and illustrious men of the order, and the number of sacred edifices daily augmenting at a vast expense, with an honourable ardour was desirous of giving an account of this order of St. Bernard in England, similar to the concise work on the origin of Fountains which had issued from the pen of Thurstin. In order to effect this, he sought out fit materials for that purpose. Fountains being a monastery of great renown, afforded ample matter to satisfy his inquiries. Gratified with this, he acquainted Serlo with his design, who encouraged his project, and gave him copious instructions. Serlo dictated, Hugh received his dictations, and thus the history of the



Cistercians in England became a volume about the beginning of the reign of Henry III. By a supplement after the death of Serlo, Hugh brought down his history of this house to the abbacy of John de Cancia, the twelfth Abbot, and closes it about the year 1230.—LELAND *de Scriptoribus*, vol. i. p. 245. DUGDALE's *Monast.* vol. i. p. 733—752.

## [C.]

(Page 28—Note.)

One assignable conjecture why no further increase of subordinate institutions took place in connection with Fountains may be given on the authority of Matthew Paris (*Hist.* p. 83) which is this,—the injunction of the general chapter held in 1151 against the further founding of houses of their order. This injunction indeed availed little; but it seems to have operated in this case.

While speaking of subordinate establishments, it may not be considered unworthy of remark, that as Fountains owned the control of the monastery of Clairvaux (whose abbot was president-general of the whole order) as its maternal superior,—so in their turn did the offspring of Fountains in England submit, for some generations at least, to its superintending care and authority. The frequent deputations sent for advice to Clairvaux, already mentioned in the body of this work, shew the former; and the latter will be found to have been the case, especially as to the neighbouring foundation of Kirkstall, to a comparatively late period in their history. See Whitaker's *History of Craven*, pp. 66, 99,—and a Letter of Marmaduke, Abbot of Fountains, to Lord Dacre [A. D. 1523.], in Hearne's *Rerum Angl. Script.* vol. ii. p. 576—579.

## [D.]

(Page 36.)

The following list of immunities and privileges will serve at once to shew the estimation in which the religious houses of this order, generally, were held in their earlier state, and the rank and consequence to which they must have been advanced by such proofs given of it. Some of these grants are general, and were enjoyed by Fountains in common with the

rest of the order. Others, as will be seen, are peculiar to this monastery;—Those that are such, are distinguished by the prefix *F*.

*F*. [A. D. 1133 to 1135.] King Henry I. granted that the monks of this house, their horses, men and effects, should be exempt from payment of tolls, for passage and pontage; and be duty-free wheresoever they went by land or by water, and especially to and from Boroughbridge.

*F*. [Circa 1136.] King Stephen, while confirming all the grants that had been made by Thurstin and Henry Murdach, Archbishops of York, Alan, fourth Earl of Britany and Richmond, and others, exempted their lands from all secular service.

*F*. [Circa 1156.] King Henry II. confirmed their possessions to them with the privileges of sac,<sup>a</sup> soc,<sup>b</sup> team,<sup>c</sup> and infangentheof;<sup>d</sup> and exempted them from themanelith,<sup>e</sup> and danegeld,<sup>f</sup> and from assize, and aid of the county or hundred.

[A. D. 1220.] Pope Honorius III. granted this house an exemption from paying tithes of all newly-cultivated lands, and all those lands which they retained in their own hands.

[A. D. 1222.] The same Pope exempted them from being obliged to travel above two days' journey from their monastery on account of any trial.<sup>g</sup>

*F*. [A. D. 1244, Jan. 27.] Pope Innocent IV. extended the exemption from tithes of land, granted by his predecessor Honorius, to the tithes of wool, lamb, and milk, in whatsoever parish their sheep or cattle should be fed.

<sup>a</sup> Sac—a privilege of correcting trespasses within a manor; answering to the modern term, Court-Leet.

<sup>b</sup> Soc—a power of holding courts of their tenants; answering to Court-Baron.

<sup>c</sup> Team—the right of control and judgment as to bondmen and villains in their manors.

<sup>d</sup> Infangentheof—a privilege of passing judgment of theft committed by their servants within their jurisdiction.

<sup>e</sup> Themanelith:—Te Mantale (Wilkins, Leges Angl. Sax. p. 345); Themantale (Dugdale's Monast. Vol. II. p. 201); Thenemannetale (Du Cange, sub voce);—a tax of 2 shillings on every carucate of land.

<sup>f</sup> Danegeld—the land-tax imposed by King Ethelred, and then used to make a composition with the Danes for their departure. It was 12*d*. on every hide of land,—[CAMDEN.]

<sup>g</sup> This, with the preceding exemption, was founded on the constitutions of the general Council of Lateran, [A. D. 1215.]

[A. D. 1247.] The same Pope exempted them from the payment of tithes for the agistment or feeding of cattle,—neither were they to pay tithes for orchards, copses, woods, meadows, pastures, salt-works, mills or fisheries, which they had either before or since the Council of Lateran [A. D. 1215], nor for the increase of cattle.<sup>b</sup>

[A. D. 1247, March 4.] The same Pope exempted the monks of this order from answering before the ordinary, when accused of any crime. He also forbade any person from excommunicating the friends, servants, or benefactors to their order, or those who frequented their mills.

[A. D. 1251, July 9.] The same Pope granted these monks the privilege of not attending upon any summons to chapters, or before any courts, on account of any contracts or offences.

[Circa 1255.] Pope Alexander IV. exempted their houses from being visited by any but their own abbots.

[A. D. 1255.] The same Pope also exempted them from the expense of entertaining prelates, who had begun to claim a right to entertainment by custom.

[A. D. 1255.] The same Pope also exempted them from payment of tithes for their cattle.

[A. D. 1255.] The same Pope likewise prohibited them from confessing to any person but of their own order, without licence from the abbot.

*F.* [A. D. 1258, Aug. 12.] The same Pope, at the request of John de Abbeville, titular Archbishop of Byzantium and Cardinal of St. Lawrence in Lucina,<sup>i</sup> by his bull granted to them that such lands, whether cultivated or uncultivated, as had not paid tithes, though afterwards they should be let to others to cultivate, should yet be exempt from payment of tithes.

[A. D. 1251, Feb. 15.] The same Pope exempted them from paying procurations to any prelate or person whatever.

*F.* [A. D. 1280.] King Edward I. on the 18th of September, in the 8th year of his reign, granted to them free warren in their demesnes at Morker, Somerwith, Aldeburgh, Sleningford, and Sutton.

<sup>b</sup> In this there evidently appears an assumption of papal power over the authority of a general council. That council limited the exemption to possessions acquired before the council was held.

<sup>i</sup> Platina, *Le Vite de Pontefici*, p. 358.

*F.* [A. D. 1292.] The same King, on the 16th of October, in the 20th year of his reign, granted them similar privileges in their demesnes in Baldersby, Marton-super-Moram, Thorpe-sub-Bosco, Kilnsey and Bordley in Craven, and Bradley.

*F.* [A. D. 1385.] King Richard II. on the 9th of November, in the 9th year of his reign, confirmed to them all their possessions as specified in their charter, granting them sac, soc, team, and infangentheof, with the courts of all their tenants and the cognizance of all transgressions on their lands, the assize of bread and ale, and the nomination or removal of their own bailiffs and servants, with all fines and forfeitures within the said premises ; and likewise the same liberties as the church of St. Peter, at York, enjoyed. He also exempted them from the assize of the county, riding, and wapontakes,—from danegeld, aids, scutage (or the tax for lands held by knight-service) pontage, pedage, carriage, tolls for repairing castles, and clearing fosses, stallage,<sup>k</sup> and tallage,<sup>l</sup>—forbidding every man from arresting any person within their precincts, without the licence of the abbot and convent.

[A. D. 1396, Dec. 18.] Pope Boniface IX. exempted them from paying tithes for their lands although let to others ; and again, in 1400, he confirmed the exemption. King Henry IV. would not, however, suffer the bull to be put into execution. As to this house, a complaint was made to him (and justly) by the prebendaries of the church of St. Wilfrid, Ripon, against this exemption, which acted as a most unjust invasion of their ecclesiastical rights, by throwing at once the value of those tithes, which were for their support, indirectly into the treasures of the monastery. The appeal was successful : the king issued an order, on the 24th of May, in the 1st year of his reign, forbidding the monks to enjoy the exemption ; and the claim never appears to have been afterwards urged.

The above form but a small number of evidences which might be adduced,—the number of charters and grants from English monarchs alone being not fewer than forty ; but as the rest are of a similar character to those which have now been brought forward, and many of them are only confirmatory, — the introduction of them has been thought needless.

<sup>k</sup> This exemption, which consists in being free of tolls for pitching stalls, or exposing the produce of their lands to sale in fairs and markets, is enjoyed, as to this latter particular, by the tenants occupying the lands of the monastery (with very few exceptions) at this day.

<sup>l</sup> A personal tax levied on the reputed value of the person's lands and goods.



## [E.]

(Page 36.)

Of the very numerous benefactors and patrons to this house, it would be tedious and perhaps uninteresting, to specify more than those whose gifts and grants were of some consideration. The following register, extracted chiefly from Burton's *Monasticon*, may be taken as denoting such as are ordinarily commemorated in a work like the present; and in it are distinguished those personages of greater or less rank who directed their remains to be deposited within the walls of the monastery.

## BENEFACTORS INTERRED HERE.

## TWELFTH CENTURY.

No. [A. D.]	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Grants, &amp;c.</i>
1	Hugo, Dean of York.	Large pecuniary contributions.
2	Robert de Sartis, a neighbouring knight, and Raganilda his wife.	The village of Harleshow (including Morker) the forest of Warksall, and lands in Bishop Thornton.
3	Serlo, Canon of York.	Large pecuniary contributions.
4	Serlo de Pembroke, a courtier in the reign of King Henry I.	The village of Cayton.
5	Tosti, Canon of York.	Pecuniary contributions.

## THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

6	1256 William de Arches.	Lands in Arncliffe and Kettlewell.
7	Francis de Beauvais.	Land at York.
8	1224 Oliver de Buscy.	Lands, &c. in Grewelthorpe.
9	Walter de Disceford.	Lands in Dishforth.
10	William Ducket.	Lands in Moormonkton.
11	Alexander, brother of Alan de Edlingthorpe.	Lands in Ellingthorp.
12	Serlo de Jolthorpe, son of Gilbert, chaplain of Quixley [Whixley.]	Lands in Gowthorpe, near Pocklington.

No. [A. D.]	Names.	Grants, &c.
13 Cir. } 1200 }	Robert de Greneberg and Cas- sandra his wife.	Lands in Greenbury.
14 Cir. } 1200 }	Galfrid Haget. [From the Hagets descended the Vavasours.]	Manor and lands of Thorpe Un- derwood, lands in Elwick, and in Widdington, (near Linton on Ouse,) a fishery in the river Ouse, and lands in Caldwell.
15	William de Hebbeden.	Lands in Grassington and Ilton.
16	Henry, son of Jordan of East- Kesewic.	Lands, &c. at East Keswick.
17 Cir. } 1278 }	John Lambinus de Stodelay and Alienora his wife.	Lands in Laverton and Grantley.
18 1273	Robert de Masham.	A rent charge on lands in Elling- string.
19	Nicholas, son of William Maule- verer de Alverton.	Lands in Grafton.
20	Alice Mauleverer de Alverston.	Lands in Hopperton. <sup>1</sup>
21	Adam, son of Adam de Merking- ton and Edusa his wife.	Lands and messuage at Marking- ton.
22	Henry, son of Robert de Mer- kington.	Lands in Markington.
23 1298	Roger, the seventh Baron de Mow- bray.	All his remaining rights of forest in Brimham.
24	Thomas Oysel de Plumpton.	Lands in Follyfoot.
25	Robert le Palmer de Hertlepole.	Lands and dwellings at Yarm.
26 1204	Matilda, countess of Warwick and co-heiress of William, the third Baron de Percy.	Lands in Gnou, Dernbroke and Malham.
27 1244	Lord Rich <sup>d</sup> . the fifth Baron de Per- cy. [He was one of the barons principally engaged in obtaining and enforcing Magna Charta.]	Lands in Dernbroke and Gnou, the manor of Litton, and lands there ; and Littondale.
28 1210	Aaliza de Rumelli, wife of Gil- bert Pipard, and co-heiress of Aaliza de Rumelli, Baroness of Skipton. [Gilbert Pipard was one of the justices itinerant for the western counties, in temp. Hen. I. A. D. 1176.—SPELMAN'S <i>Glossary</i> , p. 320.]	The island of Holme East, the mill in Braithwaite with its right of soke, lands in Crosth- waite with the church there, and lands, &c. in Cocker- mouth, — all in Allerdale, Cumberland.
29	Roger de Stapylton.	Lands in Wimbleton and Horton.

No. [A. D.]

Names.

Grants.

## FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

- 30 1310 Henry Fitz-Conan, of Liverton.  
 31 1315 Lord Henry de Percy, first Baron  
 of Alnwick.

## OTHER BENEFACTORS.

## TWELFTH CENTURY.

- 32 Alan, fourth Earl of Britany and Richmond. Lands and woods near Masham, the grange of Cowton, and lands in Moulton and Rumor.
- 33 John de Aldefeld. The manor of Aldbrough, near Masham, with its appurtenances.
- 34 Aldeline Aldefeld, Ralph his son, and William and Richard his grandsons. Lands in Aldbrough, and in Swanley, near Fountains.
- 35 Walter Aleman. Lands in Swanley and Studley.
- 36 Helias de Amundville, lord of Preston, in Craven. Lands and pasturage in Long Preston.
- 37 Herbert de Arches. Lands in Bordley and Coniston.
- 38 Thurstin de Arches. Lands in Arncliffe and Kilnsey, and pasturage in Bordley.
- 39 Ernald, son of Beute, Ralph, Thomas and William, his sons, and Michael, son of William. Lands in Dromanby, near Stokesley.
- 40 Nicholas de Braythwath. Lands in Braithwaite, in Allerdale, Cumberland.
- 41 Philip de Brathwayth and Jocelinus his son. Lands in Braithwaite, near Kirkby Malzeard.
- 42 Reginald, the clerk de Burnebusk. A messuage in Cockermouth, and lands, &c. in Crosthwaite in Allerdale.
- 43 Walter de Busc, Edid his wife, and William their son. Lands and minerals in Kirk Heaton.
- 44 Nicholas de Caiton. Lands, &c. in Ingerthorp, Ripley, Ripon, and Markenfield.
- 45 Alan de Calton, and Hugh de Calton. Lands in Calton.
- 46 Adeliza Carrou, relict of Gaufrid de Rotomago [Rheims]. A house on the bridge at York.

No.	Names.	Grants.
47	Conan, Duke of Britany and fifth Earl of Richmond.	Lands in Moulton, near Catterick.
48	Martin de Couton.	Lands in Stapleton, near Moulton.
49	Ralph de Credeling, and Adam and Richard his sons, and Adam his grandson.	Lands, woods, and minerals in Bradley.
50	Gaufrid, son of Stephen de Dromundby.	Lands in Dromanby.
51	Hugh de Eland.	Lands in Elland, and pasturage in Exley.
52	Alan, son of Robert Rufus de Eseby, and Peter his son.	Lands in Easby and Skipton on Swale.
53	William Fitz Duncan, son of Malcolm, king of Scotland, and Adeliza de Rumelli his wife, Baroness of Skipton.	Lands in Kilnsay.
54	Eustace Fitzjohn, lord of Knaresborough castle.	Lands in Cayton.
55	Arthur, son of Godard. [A. D. 1151.]	Bordley in Craven.
56	Roger, son of Uctred de Griseterpe.	Lands in Gristhorpe.
57	Agnes, Matild, and Avicia, daughters of Nigel Gurwant.	Lands in Kirkby Wiske.
58	Bertram Haget, a monk of Fountains, and brother to Ralph the abbot. [The Hagets were the founders of the two priories of Healaugh park and Syningthwaite.]	Lands in Dacre.
59	William Haget.	Lands in Caldwell.
60	Nigel, son of Gospatric de Hammerton.	Lands in Green Hammerton.
61	Richard de Hedune.	Lands in Nutwith and Aldbrough near Masham.
62	Baldwin, son of Ralph de Irton.	Lands in Dishforth, and a fishery in the river Swale.
63	Alan, son of Ketelli.	Lands in Kettlewell.
64	William, the son of Keter.	Lands in Sancton.
65	Edolphus de Kylesay.	Lands in Kilnsay.
66	Robert de Lacy, fourth Baron of Pontefract.	Pasturage in Marchdean.
67	John, son of Robert de Lanum.	Lands in Studley.
68	Thomas, son of Peter de Ledes, and Gilbert and William his sons.	Lands and minerals in Kirk Heaton.
69	William, son of Thomas, son of Gamel de Litton.	Lands in Litton.
70	Gurwant de Lutona, and Rainald and Roger his sons.	Lands in North Cowton.



No.	Names.	Grants.
71	Walter, Hugh, and Robert the sons of Torphin de Magneby.	Lands at Kirkby Wiske.
72	Adam, son of Gamell de Malgham.	Lands in Malham.
73	Ulf, (son of Roschil de Malgham) Ralph his son, Ralph his grandson, and Uctred his nephew.	Lands in Malham.
74	Meldred, son of Torphin de Malgham, Sigeria his sister, and Uctred his nephew.	Lands in Malham.
75	William, son of Helte de Mauleverer.	Lands in Hawkswicke.
76	Peter de Melsa [de Meaux] and John his son.	Lands in Windflat.
77	Beatrix, relict of Peter de Melsa and mother of Sir John de Melsa.	Lands in Birkon, and in Baystenbrek, near Newby on Swale.
78	Alan de Mering.	Lands in Marton le Moor.
79	Ernald de Mildeby.	Lands in Brimham.
80	Uctrid, son of Rakill de Mirefeld, and Adam his son.	Lands, pasturage and minerals in Kirk-Heaton.
81	Simon de Montealto.	Lands in West Morton.
82	John Mosse de Lecke, lord of the manor of Freston.	Lands, and a mill, with a mesuage, called Fountains' House, at Boston, Lincolnshire.
83	Roger de Mowbray, the second Baron of that house.	The whole of his possessions on the east of Nidderdale; the whole of Brimham; the grange of Dacre with the minerals; lands in Laverton, Dalla, Galfay, Sutton, Aldbrough near Masham, and Newton upon Swale; pasturage in Kirkby Malzeard and Azerley; and a mansion in Thirsk.
84	Nigel de Mowbray, his son, the third Baron.	Woods in Sutton, and pasturage in Azerley, Kirkby Malzeard, Rumor and Swinton.
85	Lady Aaliza de Gant, wife of Roger de Mowbray.	Land and woods in Elslack, Little Hag and Redley, and pasturage in Winksley.
86	William, son of Godfrey de Neversheim. [Newsham.]	The lordship of Wigglesworth, and lands there.
87	Ralph le Oyselar, son of Margaret de Kirkby Mal-esart.	Lands in Kirkby Malzeard.
88	William, third Baron de Percy.	Malham water, lands in Malham Moor, and lands in Markenfield.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Grants.</i>
89	Isoulde, relict of Roger de Poictou.	The chapel and village of Stainburn, and lands there.
90	John, son of Fulco de Quixlay.	Lands in Green Hammerton and Whixley.
91	Copside Redmer and Osbert his son.	Lands in Kilnsay.
92	Ralph, son of Ribald, lord of Middleham.	All his lands between Aldbrough and Well, with pasturage in Well and Snape.
93	William de Rilleston.	Lands in Bordley and Rilston.
94	Alan, the son of Reinald Sagitarius.	Lands in South Stainley.
95	Horm de Schortuna.	Lands in Scorton.
96	Roger, son of Serlo de Scotton.	Lands in Scotton.
97	Robert de Seleby.	Lands and pasturage in Greenbury.
98	Alan de Staynlay, and Alicia his daughter.	Lands in Carlesmore.
99	Adam de Stanelay.	Land in Caldelough in Allerdale.
100	Galfrid Barn de Stodeley, and William his son.	Land and pasturage in Sawley.
101	William, Baron de Stuteville.	Lands in Cayton, Dacre, Windflat; KirkbyUseburne [Kirkby Hall] with the manor, lands in Useburne, and also the advowson of Useburne church.
102	Cecilia, wife of William, Baron de Stuteville.	Lands in Birkon.
103	Swaine de Thornton.	The whole of Bramley.
104	Thurstin, archbishop of York.	The wood of Harleshaw and lands in Sutton.
105	Turgesius, son of Malger.	Woods in Aldbrough, and lands of Sinuthswaite.
106	Hervey de Uckerby, and Hugh his son.	Lands in Uckerby near Catterick.
107	Wallef, son of Archil, the servant of Archbishop Thurstin.	The piece of ground on which the church was founded.
108	Wido, son of Wido.	Lands in Marston near York.

## THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

109	Radulph de Ainderby, high sheriff, and Thomas his nephew.	Lands in Ainderby.
110	Alice de Ainderby, relict of William the high sheriff.	Lands in Ainderby.

No.	Names.	Grants.
111	Alan, grandson of Morkell.	Lands in Melmerby.
112	William Aleman.	Lands in Horton.
113	Thomas Aleweys de Merston, and Alice his wife.	Lands in Marston.
114	Herveius de Andrei, Matilda his wife, and Roger their son.	Lands in North Cowton.
115	Adam de Applethwaite.	Lands in Applethwaite in Alledale, Cumberland.
116	Alan de Arches.	Lands in Rainton.
117	Thomas, son of Alan de Arches.	The manor of Rainton, the chapel, a messuage, the quarry, and lands and pasturage there, and on Hutton Moor.
118	Roger de Argenton, one of the family of the Barons Argentine. [He founded the hermitage of Saltburn, which he gave to Whitby abbey.]	Lands and pasturage in Sand Hutton.
119	John, son of Edulf de Arneclive.	Lands, &c. in Arncliffe.
120	Thomas de Arneclive, John his son, and Helias his grandson.	Lands, &c. in Arncliffe.
121	Roger the son, and Christiana the daughter of Helias de Arneclive.	Lands, &c. in Arncliffe.
122	Peter the son, and Emma the daughter of Alan de Arneford.	Lands in Arnford and Hanlith.
123	Gikell de Balderby, Wigan his son, and Juliana, Beatrix and Margery the daughters, and Robert the nephew of Wigan. [From a branch of this family descended the Dayrells.]	Lands, a messuage, &c. in Baldersby.
124	Hugh, son of Wigan de Balderby.	Lands in Roxby and Newton on Swale.
125	Roger de Bavent, (one of the ancestors of Roger, the Baron of that name,) and Maud his wife.	Lands in Aldwark, and at Scarborough and York.
126	Beatrix, relict of Gaufrid le Harper, and Nicholas her son.	Lands and a messuage in Wheldrake.
127	Nicholas, son of Gaufrid de Belun, and Mabil his daughter.	All his lands in Winksley and various privileges in Galfay.
128	Nicholas de Belun, and John de Winkesley his brother.	Lands in Winksley.
129	John de Birkin.	The fourth part of Kirk Heaton.
130	Hugh le Blund, [White] and Richard his son.	Lands in Dishforth.

No.	Names.	Grants.
131	William, son of Hugh de Bolton.	Lands in Wheldrake.
132	Roger Breton de Merkingfeld.	Lands in Markenfield.
133	Peter de Brus, one of the Barons of Skelton.	Lands in Marston.
134	Bertram Burdun, and Isabel his wife.	Lands in Wheldrake.
135	Thomas de Burton, and Beatrix Darel his wife.	Lands in Wheldrake.
136	Walter Bustard.	Land and buildings in Skeldergate and Micklegate, York.
137	Richard de Byham and Margaret his wife.	Lands, &c. in Dishforth.
138	Beatrix, relict of Hugh de Calton.	Lands in Austwick and Horton.
139	Robert de Camvil, one of the family of the Barons Camville, patrons of Combe Abbey, Warwickshire.	Village of Riplingham, and lands there, and lands, woods, mill, and hall at Sleningford ; lands, pasturage and mill in Walton, and lands near Acklam.
140	Fulcher, son of Ilbert de Carleton and Agnes his wife.	Land in Kettlewell.
141	Robert de Carleton.	Lands in Kirkby Malzeard and Azerley.
142	William, son of Gilbert de Castelay and Alexander his son.	Lands in Castley.
143	William, son of Hugh de Castelay.	Lands and messuages in Stainburn.
144	William de Castellione.	Lands, &c. in Sleningford and North Stainley.
145	Master William Clapum.	Lands in Baldersby.
146	Gervase de Clifton.	Lands, &c. in Melmerby.
147	John, grandson of Simon de Clotherum.	Simonholm in Clotherholm.
148	Matilda, relict of John de Colethorpe, Richard her son, and Agnes her daughter.	Lands in Whixley.
149	Henry, son of Uctred de Coningston.	Lands in Askrigg and Threshfield.
150	Richard, son of Siward de Conyngston.	Lands in Coniston.
151	Ralph de North Couton, Lecelina his wife, and Adam their son.	Lands, &c. in North Cowton and Redmire.
152	Adam de Couton, and Amphilisia his daughter, the wife of William Ka.	Lands in North Cowton.
153	Roger de Coyners, and Robert his son.	Land on Hutton Moor, and the quarry and a turbary there.



No.	Names.	Grants.
154	William de Curtona, and Alienora his wife, daughter of Robert le Oysteleur.	Lands and pasturage in Grantley, and lands in Swanley and Birkhouse, and near Fountains.
155	Thomas Craw, and Criold his wife.	Lands, and a messuage, &c. in Ainderby.
156	Gaufrid Darel.	Lands in Wheldrake.
157	Helewise Darel, widow.	Lands in Wheldrake.
158	William D' Eyvill, a branch of the noble family of that name.	Lands in Aldbrough, and Birkhouse.
159	Norman de D' Eyvill.	Lands in Skyrne, or Skerne.
160	Ralph, son of Walter Dinant de Kirkby Wisk.	Lands at Kirkby Wiske.
161	Gilbert, son of Theobald de Disfort, and Michael his son.	Lands in Dishforth.
162	Hugh de Disceford, Richard de Disceford his son, Stephen de Neuby and Matilda his wife, daughter of Hugh de Disceford.	Lands in Dishforth.
163	Peter, son of Baldwin de Disceford, Ralph, son of Baldwin de Disceford, and Baldwin and Marmaduke his sons. [From a branch of this family descended the Dayrells.]	Lands in Dishforth.
164	Theobald, son of Vinet de Disceford, and Gilbert his son.	Lands in Dishforth.
165	Richard, son of Hugh de Disceford.	Land in Norton le Clay.
166	Henry, son of Thomas de Elvetham.	Lands and pasturage in Thorpe near Burnsall.
167	Guarinus de Engayne.	A messuage, lands, and two mills in Boston, and a messuage in Grimsby.
168	Richard English de Stodelay.	Lands in Stokesley.
169	Roger, the son of Robert de Eseby.	Lands in Asenby.
170	Sir John de Eston, heir of Aveline, Countess of Albemarle.	Pasturage in Appletreewick.
171	John de Eston and Mary his wife.	Lands in Whixley.
172	Walter first Baron de Faukenburgh.	Lands in Kettlewell.
173	John de Fekesby.	Lands in Fixby, Linley, Elland and Rishworth.
174	Robert Forestare.	Lands in Eaveston and Bishop Thornton.
175	John de Gawton.	Lands, pasturage, &c. in Gowton near Stokesley.

No.	Names.	Grants.
176	Helias (son of Adam de Gigleswic), Roger his son, and Christiana his daughter.	Lands, &c. in Arncliffe.
177	Richard, son of Gleu, and Henry his son.	Lands in Kirkby Wiske.
178	William de Goldebergh, the king's servant.	Lands in Godwin Scales in Rip- ley.
179	William, son of Patricius de Grenebergh,	Lands and pasturage in Green- bury.
180	Hameline, son of Frane de Grenebergh, and William his brother.	Lands in Greenbury.
181	Roger and Ralph, the sons of Roger Guimer.	Lands, &c. in Markenfield.
182	Roger Haget.	Lands in Cattall Parva.
183	John Fulcherus de Hammerton.	Lands in Whixley.
184	Cecilia, daughter of John de Hammer- ton, son of Fulcher.	Lands in Whixley.
185	Alan, son of Alexander de Hammerton, and William his son.	Lands in Green Hammerton.
186	Alan, son of Helias de Hammerton, and William his son.	Lands in Cattall Parva.
187	Walter, son of Uctred de Hebedene.	Lands at Ilton.
188	Simon, son of Simon de Hebden.	Lands in Lofthouse.
189	Thomas, the parson of Hertesheved, [Hartshead.]	Lands and pasturage in Livers- edge.
190	William, son of Adam de Hesding.	Land in Bushby.'
191	Henry, son of Alan de Holteby.	Lands in Melmerby.
192	William de Horbury.	Lands in Awndley and Brampton near Halifax.
193	Henry, son of Roger de Hoton.	Lands in Otterburn, Craven.
194	Roger, son of Alexander de Huby.	Lands, &c. in Huby.
195	Hugh, son of Fulco, and William le Seneschall his nephew.	Lands and pasturage in Asenby.
196	Walter, son of Uctred de Ilketon.	Lands and pasturage in Thorpe and Burnsall.
197	Hugh, son of Thomas de Jernewyk and Henry his son.	Lands in Yarnwick, near Bedale.
198	Eudo, son of William de Kyrkeby, William his son, and Thomas his grandson. <sup>m</sup>	Lands in Kirkby Wiske.

<sup>m</sup> Whitaker's Richmondshire contains a copy of a deed by which William, son of Eudo, gives the ground on which the grange stood at Kirkby Wiske. Vol. I. p. 262.

No.	Names.	Grants.
199	Richer de Kirkby Wisk, and John Querderay and Peter, his sons.	Lands in Kirkby Wiske and Newsom.
200	Adam, son of Elsi de Kneton.	Lands in Middleton.
201	Roger de Lacy, sixth Baron of Pontefract and Constable of Chester.	Lands in Bradley.
202	Adam de Lasceles.	Lands at Kirkby Wiske.
203	Eva de Lelay, daughter of William Palmer de Swillington.	Lands in Stainburn.
204	Robert de Lelay.	Lands and pasturage in Stainburn.
205	Hugh, son of Hugh de Lethelay.	A moiety of the whole village and of the mill of Rigton, and of his lands there.
206	Simon, son of William, parson of Linton.	Lands in Markenfield.
207	Hugh de Magneby.	Lands in Kirkby Wiske and Newby Wiske.
208	Andreas, son of William de Magneby.	Lands in Maunby.
209	Stephen, son of Robert de Mainel.	Lands and fisheries in Eston, and lands in Aldwark.
210	Richard de Malebisse.	The manor of Wheldrake, with lands, mills, and fisheries there; and lands in Acaster and Thornton le Moor.
211	Hugh de Malebisse.	Pasturage in Ellerton on Swale.
212	Thomas, son of William de Malgham.	Lands in Malham.
213	Radulph Mauleverer.	Lands in Grafton.
214	Helias, son of Robert de Melmorby.	Lands in Melmerby.
215	William and Robert, sons of Sir Thomas de Merston.	Lands and a mill in Marston.
216	Ralph, servant of William de Merston.	Lands in Marston.
217	Gillemichael de Midelton.	Lands in Middleton.
218	Beatrix, relict of Walter de Mikelfeld, and John her son.	Lands and a fishery in Wheldrake, and lands at Redcar.
219	Robert de Mowbray de Eseby.	Lands in Easby.
220	Robert Multon de Mickelhagh.	Lands in Sleningford.
221	Robert de Mulwath.	Lands in Milby.
222	William, son of Rainald de Neuby, and Richard his son.	Lands in Newby on Swale.
223	Radulph de Neusom.	Lands in Newsom.
224	Adam, son of Ivo de Neusom.	Lands in Newsom.
225	Nisandus, son of Adam de Neusom.	Lands in Newsom.
226	Emma and Matilda, daughters of Sir Robert de Neuton.	Lands in Marston.

No.	Names.	Grants.
227	Nicholas, the clerk, of York.	Lands, &c. in Dishforth.
228	Adam and Alienora, the son and daughter of Simon, son of Ralph de Nunwik.	Lands in Melmerby.
229	Robert le Oysteleur.	Lands and pasturage in Grantley and Swanley.
230	Robert, son of Robert Palmer de Hertypool.	His lands and houses at Hartlepool.
231	Nicholas Parmentarius de Yarum, and Wymark his wife.	Lands in Skipton on Swale.
232	William Paytevin [De Poictou] and Margaret his wife.	Their right in lands and a messuage in Moor Monkton.
233	John, son of William the sixth Baron de Percy.	Lands in Litton.
234	Peter, son of Guimund.	Lands at Hewick.
235	Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, king of the Romans.	Freedom from toll at Boroughbridge, and from thence down the river to York; and the use of the woods in the forest of Knaresborough.
236	Galfrid, son of Silvan de Pikhall.	Lands, &c. in Pickhill and Ainderby.
237	William the clerk of Pykehall.	Lands in Roxby.
238	Adam de Pountayse.	A mill, with the privilege of soke, and fisheries, at Kirkby Wiske.
239	Everard Purdum, clerk de Merston, and William and Hugh his sons.	Lands in Marston.
240	John Querderay, and Julian his daughter.	Lands in Newsom and Redcar.
241	Radulf, son of Pagan, and Rainer his son.	Lands, &c. in North Cowton.
242	Eudo de Ravenswat.	Lands in Ainderby.
243	Thomas, son of Roger de Ripelay, and Roger his son.	Lands at Ripley.
244	Alan and John the sons, and Agnes the widow, of William Faber de Rokesby.	Lands in Roxby.
245	Stephen de Rokesby and Helias his son.	Lands and a messuage, &c. in Roxby, and land in Sinithorpe.
246	Galfrid de Rufford and Helen his wife.	Lands in Marston, and lands and a messuage in Ripley.
247	Alan Rufus and Thomas his son.	Lands in Melmerby and Eseby.
248	William Rufus of Melmerby.	Lands in Melmerby.



No.	Names.	Grants.
249	Ralph de Rugemund.	Lands, pasturage, &c. in Sutton Howgrave.
250	Robert de Rydale, Alan his son, and Muriel and Alice his daughters.	Lands in Melmerby.
251	Jordan de Sancta Maria [St. Maur] and Alicia Haget his wife, the granddaughter of Bertram Haget, monk of Fountains.	Lands in Ferrybridge.
252	Ralph Burdun de Scirperbeck, John his son, and Alice his widow.	Lands in Wheldrake.
253	Walter, grandson of William de Scotton.	Lands in Ripley, and in Ulcotes near Hampsthwaite.
253*	Simon the clerk de Kirkby.	Lands, &c. in Kirkby Malham Dale.
254	Alan the son of Alan the clerk de Sinderby, and Walter his son.	Lands in Sinderby, Roxby, and Kirkby Wiske.
255	Robert de Skegnesse.	Land in Ingerthorp.
256	Henry de Skyp-ton and William his son.	Lands and pasturage in Skipton on Swale.
257	John de Snape.	Lands in Newsom.
258	Simon, son of Gospatric de Stainley.	Lands in North Stainley.
259	Helias, son of Knute de Staynburn.	Lands in Stainburn.
260	William the clerk de Staynburn, and Jeremias his son.	Lands and pasturage in Stainburn.
261	John Aleman and Cassandra de Stodelaia, and William, son of Godfrey de Salleia.	Lands in Swanley, and also adjoining Fountains. The former also gave a mill, with its right of soke, in Malham.
262	Robert de Suerbi, and Juliana his wife.	Houses and lands in Ripon, and lands in North Stainley.
263	Helias, son of Philip de Swetton.	Lands in Kirby Malzeard and Swetton.
264	Gernegan, (son of Hugh de Tanfield, and father of Lady Alicia Marmiun) and William le Francis and Hugh his sons.	Lands in Sinderby, Tanfield, and Roxby.
265	Thomas, son of Simon.	Lands, pasturage, &c. in Apple-treewick.
266	Roger de Thornton.	Lands, woods, and pasturage in Aundley, and lands in Elland.
267	Thorald de Thornton.	Lands and a messuage in Bishop Thornton.

No.	Names.	Grants.
268	William, son of Fulco, lord of Thresfeld.	Lands in Kilnsay.
269	Helias, son of William de Thresfelde.	Lands, &c. in Threshfield.
270	Henry, son of Adam de Threshfeld.	Lands and pasturage in Threshfield.
271	Robert de Sutton, son of William Waggespere.	Lands in Sutton Howgrave.
272	Richard Walensis de Monkton and Margaret his wife.	Lands and pasturage in Moor Monkton.
273	Henry de Wallay and Alienora de Monte Alto his wife.	Lands in Swinton and Wardermask.
274	John de Watton or Wautun.	Lands in Nutwith and Flatwith.
275	Gilbert, son of John de Waulton.	Lands at Masham and Bramley, and lands and pasturage in Pot.
276	Osbert Ward de Gyvendale, and William his nephew.	Lands in Givendale.
277	Adam Ward.	Lands in Sleningford.
278	Peter Ward.	Lands in Sleningford.
279	Robert, son of Hugh de Wardhill.	Lands in Warthall, in Allerdale, Cumberland.
280	Roger, son of Bernard de Wardonmersc.	Lands in Swinton and Wardermask.
281	Matilda, daughter of Walter de Weal.	Lands in North Cowton.
282	Eda Whithand and William her son.	Lands in Kirk Heaton.
283	Wido, the goldsmith.	A messuage in Ripon. <sup>f</sup>
284	William, son of Gilbert.	A fishery in the river Lune.
285	Gamel Croide de Winkeslay, William his son, and Suanus le Sage his brother.	Lands in Winksley.
286	Gaufrid, son of Osbert de Witheton.	Lands in Newsom.

## FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

287	Richard Gerard de Disceford.	Lands in Arncliffe and Litton.
288	Hugh, lord of Hertlington, and William his son.	Lands and pasturage in Hanlith.
289	Stephen de Mainil.	Lands in Blakehow, Blatenker, and Bushby.

<sup>f</sup> There are several houses in Ripon which are distinguished as "Fountains' Messuages" at the present time, and pay a small sum annually to the manor of Fountains.

No.	Names.	Grants.
290	John, the eighth Baron de Mowbray.	Part of his forest rights in Dacre, Dalla, Bewerley, Boothwaite, and Segsworth.
291	John, the ninth Baron de Mowbray.	The lead mines in Dacre.
292	John Mymrsmith.	A burgage tenure in Ripon.
293	Henry de Percy, second Baron of Alnwick.	Lands, messuages and rents in Malham, Wheldrake, and Marton le Moor.
294	Sir Henry de Percy, his son.	Lands, messuages, pasturage and rents in Malham, Malham Moor, and Wheldrake.
295	Galfrid le Scroop.	A house in North Street, York.
296	Ralph de Ulcotes.	Lands, &c. in Old Cotes near Kettlewell.

## FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

297	William de Rillington, chaplain.	A house in North Street, York.
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[F.]

(Page 38.)

It has been asserted that this celebrated house was, for some time, the centre of learning to that part of the kingdom in which it stood. The high estimation in which it was held, as denoted by its extensive endowments, favours the truth of the assertion; and it can therefore only be accounted for by some of the causes assigned in our former pages, that but few evidences of literary stores or literary men, as possessed or furnished by it, have reached these times. Such, however, as present themselves, it is no more than justice to produce.

## OF BOOKS.

We are told by the early historian of the house, Hugh of Kirkstall, that Hugo, Dean of York, laid the first foundation of their library, by bringing with him, on his entering into this retreat, a collection of copies of the holy Scriptures, which he had made at great expense and with much care; but further respecting it we have no account given.

The chronicle of Joreval [Jerveaux] in describing the manuscripts existing at Fountains, furnishes us with the following information, as extracted by Leland:—

“Fonticuli: —Locus, ubi nunc cœnobium Fonticulorum, antiquitus Skellegylle dicebatur.—

Stephanus Cantuar. [Stephen Langton, Abp. of Canterbury,] super libros Macchabæorum:—*Residuum erucarum comedit locusta.*

Flosculi moralium Gulielmi, Abbatis de Bukfest.

Lincolniensis [Bp. Grosseteste] de templo Dei.

Alexander Hayles super 2<sup>m</sup>. Sententiarum:—*Completis tractatibus.*

Omeliæ Richardi Fastolphi 2<sup>i</sup>. Abbatis de Fontibus:—*Ecce venit rex.* Floruit temporibus Divi Bernardi, peregreque profectus Clarevalli mortuus est et sepultus.

Sermones Nicolai de Hakevilla ordinis Franciscani.

Lincolniensis [Bp. Grosseteste] de anima:—*Multi circa animam erraverunt.*

Stephanus de Edon, Canonicus de Wartria prope castellum de Crage in provincia Eboracensi, scripsit Chronicon temporum regis Edward de Cairnervan, sed indocte et barbaro stilo.”—LELAND, *Collect.* vol. iii. pp. 44, 45.

#### OF WRITERS.

[Cir. A. D.]

1147. MAURICE, the 4th Abbot, appears as the first of their literary men. He produced a work entitled—*De Pontificali Schemate*, and a *Collection of Epigrams and Verses*.<sup>g</sup>
1148. THORALD, the 5th Abbot, is stated to have been a man of considerable attainments and an author, but his works early sank into oblivion.<sup>h</sup>
1150. RICHARD, the 6th Abbot, is noticed as being the author of a *Book of Homilies*, a *Treatise on Music and Harmony*, and some other writings.<sup>i</sup>
1150. GERVASE, a monk of this house, and afterwards abbot of Louth Park, Lincolnshire, wrote an elegant prologue to the “*Speculum Charitatis*” of Ælred, abbot of Rievaulx, and also a *Book of Epistles to the same Ælred and to others*.<sup>j</sup>

<sup>g</sup> Leland de Scriptoribus, vol. i. p. 232.

<sup>h</sup> Pitseus de Rebus Angl. vol. i. p. 917.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. vol. i. p. 216.

<sup>j</sup> Leland de Script. vol. i. p. 235.



1190. SERLO, the monk of this house, to whom the early part of its history is owing, has had assigned to him the following works:—  
*Expositio in Orationem Dominicam. De Bello inter Regem Scotiæ et Barones Angliæ. Duroverni Cantiorum. De Differentiis Verborum.* A Commentary on the Pentateuch, and other smaller pieces.<sup>k</sup>

Thus might have concluded our brief list of authors, leaving a complete void down to the abolition of the monastery, had not a recent publication served to rescue from oblivion a member of the fraternity, whose literary production may at least gratify curiosity, even if it deserve no higher commendation. The composition may, from internal evidence, be assigned with probability to the fourteenth century. The title given to it is,

CLAVIS SCIENTIÆ ;

OR

**Breptayne's Skill-Ray of Knawing.**

BY JOHN DE WAGEBY,

MONK OF FOUNTAINS' ABBEY.

The editor<sup>1</sup> to whom the publication of a series of selections from this work is owing, introduces it in the following words:—

“The reader will here, for the first time, we believe, become acquainted with the name of John De Wageby, the monk of Fountains' Abbey. He is unknown both to Warton and Ritson, though the latter has collected, with indefatigable industry, the name of every writer in verse that his extensive information enabled him to discover. It may, therefore, be presumed, that some account of this rare volume, containing his poetical, and a portion of his prose productions, will not prove unacceptable to those who feel solicitous to fill up every vacancy in the history of English poetry. The manuscript is on vellum, and consists of two hundred and ninety-six pages of poetry, and above twenty pages of prose.

“Of the nature and object of the work, we shall allow the author himself to speak. After an invocation to the three Persons of the Holy Trinity, imploring their divine assistance, he proceeds,—

<sup>k</sup> Bale, Script. Illust. Cent. II. p. 198.; Leland de Script. vol. i. p. 245.

W. Jos. Walter, Esq., Translator of Chateaubriand's “Martyrs,” late of St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire. The MS. is in the collection of the late Richard Heber, Esq.

“ ‘ This Buke, as itself beres wyttness,  
 In seven partys divided is.  
 The Fyrst is to have in mynde  
 Of the wretchednes of man’s kynde ;  
 The Secunde of the world’s lyttlenes,  
 And of the unstabell lyfe that is ;  
 The Threde of drede of dethe bodily ;  
 The Firth of paynes of purgatory :  
 The Fyfte is of the day of dome,  
 And tokens that sall befor come ;  
 The Sext is of the paynes of helle,  
 Whar the dampned sall evermair dwelle ;  
 The Seventh is of the joys of hevene,  
 Whylk are mair tha tongue can nevene.’ ” <sup>m</sup>

Under the head of the wretchedness of man, we have these lines ;

“ A man that is here yhunged and lyght,  
 Tho never so stalworthe and whight,<sup>n</sup>  
 And comly of shape, lovely and fayr,  
 Auggeres<sup>o</sup> and ruelles<sup>p</sup> will soon apayr :  
 His strenthe and whyghtness will abate,  
 And mak him in a full wayk state,  
 Then changes all his fayr colour,  
 And fayles and fades as does the flour ;  
 For a flour that semes fayr and bright,  
 When first it comes furthe to this lyght,  
 Dwynes,<sup>q</sup> and passes sone away,  
 Als a shadowe on a somere’s day.”

Under the description of the littleness of the world, the author is copious. Of various comparisons which he draws between the world and natural objects, the following will be found not unlike that which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Wolsey on his fall :—

“ —For first the werlde may likened be,  
 By skylle, aptly unto the sea,  
 For the sea after the tydes certayn  
 Ebbes and flowes and falles agayn.  
 And is oft keene whit stormes that blowes,  
 And castes aboute the mighty wawes ;

<sup>m</sup> Number.

<sup>p</sup> Wrinkles.

<sup>n</sup> Active.

<sup>q</sup> Dwindles.

<sup>o</sup> Agues.

Swa castes the werlde thurghe favowr  
 A man to riches and to honour ;  
 And thence agayn will cast him downe,  
 Till povert and persecutione."

Further extracts might be given ; but as their lengthened introduction here would occupy the pages to too great an extent, the following shall close the quotations from the volume, and our notices of the literary labours of the community of Fountains. The extract includes a description of the New Jerusalem, and is taken from the seventh and last book :

" This Cyte es sett on swa heghe a hyll  
 That na synfull man may wyne thar-till,  
 Swa clene here was never sene to syght,  
 The whylk sall seme all of beryll bryght.  
 All the walles are of stanes sere  
 Sementyde with gold bryght and clere :  
 Bot swa bryght gold and swa clene  
 Was never nane in this werlde sene.  
 Bot gastly<sup>r</sup> to speke, the stanes may be  
 Gude werkes—and the gold, charite,  
 That thai sall schyne about therin clere  
 That does and werkes in charite here.  
 All the turrets grete and small  
 Sall chyne bryght als thai war of crystall.  
 Bot thai sall be mair clere schynande  
 Than ever was crystall in any lande.  
 Bot gastly to speke, thai turrets mai be  
 Sere honours that ilka man sall se.  
 The yhates of that Cyte thar  
 Seme as charbunkyl stanes thai war ;  
 Bot the yhates may be gastely to say,  
 Freedom and frenschep that sall last ay,  
 The whylk all thos that sall be save,  
 Withouten ende thar sall have.  
 The ryches here pass sone away,  
 Bot the ryches thar sall last for ay.  
 Abouen the Cyte sall noght be sene  
 Bot bryght bemes only, as I wene,  
 That sall schyne from Godes face,  
 And sprede abowt oer all that place.

<sup>r</sup> Spiritually.

This syght is the maist joye of hevene,  
 Als yhe herd me by-for nevene ;  
 And altho that lyte be large and wyde,  
 Men sall see it to the farrest syde.  
 For als men of far landes may have syght  
 Of the sone that we here se schyne bryght,  
 Ryght swa the face of God Allmyghty  
 Sall be schewede in heaven apertely.  
 And if the blest suld that syght mysse,  
 Thai myght noght then have perfect blysse.  
 For yff a man war pynede in hell  
 With mair paynes than tonge can tell,  
 And he of Godes face myght se oghte,  
 All his paynes suld grieve him noght."

At the end of the poetry is the following colophon :—

PER FRATREM JOANNEM DE WAGEBY,  
 COMMONACHUM MONASTERII  
 BEATÆ MARÆ DE FONTIBUS.  
 SCRIPTORIS MISERI, DIGNETUR DEUS MISERERE.  
 HUNC TOTUM FINIO: SIT LAUS ET GLORIA CHRISTO.  
*Explicit liber qui dicitur*  
**Clavis Scientiæ.**

[G.]

(Page 41.)

The following deed, entered into by the Abbot and Convent on this occasion, is similar to other instruments drawn up in like cases by the wary money-lenders of the 13th century. Another specimen of one of these may be seen in Tovey's *Anglia Judaica*, p. 124, as given by the Prior of Barnwell, A. D. 1235.

"To all who shall see these present letters. Fr. D., called Abbot of Fountains, and the Convent of the Cistercian Order of that place, in the diocese of York, greeting in the Lord.

"KNOW ye that we have sold and granted to Dunelm Fonte and Bernard Thedald, buying and receiving as well for themselves as for Theclan Thedald,



brother of the said Bernard, and their other partners, citizens and merchants of Florence, sixty-two sacks of wool, of the various flocks of our monastery, without clack and lok,<sup>s</sup> god and card,<sup>t</sup> or hairy, refuse fleece; and without the skin. Which wool we promise prepared and weighed out at our proper expense and cost, and bind ourselves to deliver it by lawful stipulation within the terms written,—viz. on the fifteenth day after the nativity of St. John the Baptist, A. D. 1277, seventeen sacks;—also on the same day in A. D. 1278, seventeen sacks; and also fourteen sacks, A. D. 1279; and fourteen other sacks on the said fifteenth day, A. D. 1280, in every such year at Clifton,<sup>u</sup> to the aforesaid merchants, or one of them, or to a trusty deputy of theirs, bringing these letters, without further delay. For which sixty-two sacks, to be given and delivered up in the place and at the times now mentioned, the said merchants will have paid to us before our hands at London, six hundred and ninety marks and a half, good, new, and lawful monies,—thirteen shillings and four pence computed for each mark.<sup>v</sup> Of which money, in our name and in that of our monastery, we call ourselves well and truly quit and satisfied, renouncing wholly every exception touching the non-payment or non-delivery of the money to us. But if the said wool, as was said, shall not have been wholly delivered and given up to the said merchants, in the place and at the times aforesaid then we promise to them, and are bound by the aforesaid agreement, to refund, and render back, and restore to the same merchants, or one of them, or a trusty deputy of theirs, all expenses and losses and interest which the said merchants have paid, or incurred, for defect of rendering up and delivery or assignment of the said wool. In addition to which, credit shall be given to the said merchants, or one of them, or their deputy, by simple word only, and not by oath or other probation,—nor will we compute the said expenses, losses, and interest on the said wool, nor retain the said wool contrary to the will of the said merchants, beyond the aforesaid terms, under pretext of our refunding the said expenses and losses.

“For which, all and each aforesaid, to be firmly and faithfully observed and fulfilled, we bind ourselves, our church, and our successors, and all our

<sup>s</sup> Clack—The tar-mark of the fleece. Lok, Lock—the short cuttings.

<sup>t</sup> Gode—“*Gallis erat ovis vetula*.”—The fleece of an aged ewe appears to be meant. Card—Matted wool. Vide Du Cange, *sub vocc.* vol. II. pp. 310. 648: vol. III. p. 915: vol. IV. p. 264.

<sup>u</sup> Near York.

<sup>v</sup> From the price and the stipulations, the quality of the wool must be supposed to have been exceeding good, as the highest average value of it in the fourteenth century is stated to have been ten marks per sack of four hundred and sixty-four pounds, or three pence half-penny per pound; a price which, as regulated by that of wheat, then and at the present time, would be nearly equal *now* to three shillings and sixpence per pound.—MS. in the library of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. cod. XXXVIII. numb. 20. Anderson's *Hist. of Commerce*.

goods of our church and of our successors, moveable and immoveable, present and future, ecclesiastical and secular, wherever they be found, to the said merchants and their partners. Which goods we acknowledge to hold of them in the name of a loan,<sup>w</sup> until the entire observance of the aforesaid. Renouncing in all and each of these, for ourselves, our church, and our successors, all rights, the aid of the canon and civil law, the privilege of clergy and courts of law, every custom and statute, all letters, and indulgences, and privileges, and inhibitions from the apostolic see and from the king's court, which have been obtained, and are to be obtained,—the ordinance set forth in the general council touching two days' <sup>x</sup> convention, remedy of appeals, and especially the indulgence of the apostolic see granted to the English, in which caution is given that Englishmen should not be drawn out of England to trials or causes by letters of the said see, and all other exceptions, rights and defences, personal and real, which can benefit us, our church, and our successors, and injure the said merchants, or which can be objected against these premises. We agree also, in our name, and that of our successors, and of our church, on all and every the said premises, to be assembled freely in every place, and brought to trial by the aforesaid merchants, or by one of them, or their deputy. In witness of which we have set our seal to these present letters. Given at London on the eve of the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist [Oct. 17.] A. D. 1276."

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"And it is to be observed that the aforesaid abbot came into the king's chancery, and acknowledged all the premises in the aforesaid form. Afterwards came the aforesaid Dunelm into the king's chancery, and put in his place [on the 3d day of July<sup>y</sup>] a merchant of Florence to receive a moiety of the said wool from the abbot and the said convent."—*Extracted by Prynne from the Clause Rolls, 4 Edw. I., M 3 dorso.*

<sup>w</sup> Precari nomine. See Ducange under the word *Precarium*.

<sup>x</sup> This privilege, which was an exemption from more than two days' journey from their monastery in a matter of trial, appears to have been founded on one of the constitutions of the twelfth general council of Lateran, A. D. 1215. It was first extended to this house by Pope Honorius in A. D. 1222. See page 110.

<sup>y</sup> "Die Canic."—the first of the Dog-days.

## [H.]

(Page 43.)

In the year 1288, Pope Nicholas IV. granted the tenths (up to that time paid into the papal treasury) to King Edw. I. for six years, for defraying the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land; and that they might be collected to their full value, a taxation by the king's precept was begun in that year, and finished as to the province of Canterbury in 1291, and as to that of York in 1292, the whole being under the direction of John de Pontissara, bishop of Winchester, and Oliver, bishop of Lincoln.

The full value having been ascertained (which answered most conveniently also for the levying of the first-fruits)—the tenths were then taken of that value.

The following extracts from the Parliamentary records, containing the "*Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ auctoritate P. Nicholai*," will show the real value of the possessions of the house, in Lincolnshire, and in the western part of Yorkshire at that time.

"Temporalia contangen' Archidiaconatus Lincoln', Stowe, Leycester,' and Roteland Lincoln Diocess'.

		£.	s.	d.
P. 72 b.	Abbs de Fontibꝯ h't in } Hoyland.....	13	6	8
	Decanatibus ..... } Manlak .....	0	2	0

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Archidiaconatus Richemund.

Bona Religiosor' Comoranc' in Archidiaconatu Richemund.

P. 309 b.	Abbas de Fontibꝯ h't. ....	343	0	0
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The Nova Taxatio took place as to some part of the province of York in 1318 [11 Edw. II.] by virtue of a royal mandate to the bishop of Carlisle, chiefly on account of the invasion of the Scots, by which the clergy of the border counties were rendered unable to pay the former tax.

The title to the New Tax is as follows:—

"P. 320. Tenores Rotulor' de p̄ticularis nova taxacois bonor' sp̄ualm et temp̄atm Cleri Dioc' Ebor' &c.

P. 329 b.	Abbas de Fontibꝯ.....	£100	0	0	nova tax.'
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## [I.]

(Page 44.)

[19 Edw. I.] “ The King to whom all these presents shall come, greeting.

“ The erecting of new buildings, and the repairing of those which were once well and magnificently built, but subsequently have fallen into decay, and the restoring of them to their original prosperous and happy state, are things which do not deserve to be judged of disparagingly.

“ On our directing our consideration to the numerous and ample possessions, and likewise to the manifold abundance of wealth with which the abbey of Fountains of the Cistercian Order, in the diocese of York, has been distinguished and endowed from the time of its foundation, and to the various good deeds and innumerable bestowals of alms and other works of piety which have been accustomed to proceed from the abbey itself of old time, and to the great poverty and lamentable depression, and miserable estate, by which it has been this long time, and is yet, deeply sunk,—we, moved by piety concerning that state of misery and calamity of the aforesaid abbey, have taken it with its lands, rents, and all possessions, and other things pertaining to the said abbey, into our special protection and patronage, and have committed to our beloved clerk, John de Berewyk, to be kept for so long as it shall please us, that abbey, and all things pertaining to the examination of our beloved in Christ the abbot and convent of the same abbey, so that all the revenues, rents, and proceeds of the lands and possessions of that abbey, after a reasonable sustenance of the said abbot and convent and their servants shall have been provided for, may be reserved for the payment of their debts and making up of their other deficiencies, and be applied to the same payment and making up, on the inspection of some of the more discreet of the abbey, and by the counsel and assistance of the said John, as they best may. Nor do we wish that any high sheriff, bailiff, or officer of ours, or any one else in the aforesaid abbey, or the granges pertaining to it, be lodged there, so long as it shall be in the guardianship of the aforesaid John, without the special licence of the said John.

“ In testimony of which, &c.

“ Witness the King at Norham, 1st day of June, 1291.”



[K.]

## LIST OF ABBOTS.

Contemporaries.					
No.	Abbots.	[A. D.]	Kings of England.	Popes.	Page.
1	Richard	1132—1139	Henry I. Stephen	Innocent II.	15
2	Richard	1139—1143	....	....	21
3	Henry Murdach	1143—1147	....	Celestine II. Lucius II. Eugenius III.	22
4	Maurice	1147—1148	....	....	26
5	Thorald	1148—1150	....	....	27
6	Richard Fastolph	1150—1169	.... Henry II.	Anastasius IV. Adrian IV. Alexander III.	—
7	Robert	1169—1179	....	....	28
8	William	1179—1190	.... Richard I.	Lucius III. Urban III. Gregory VIII. Clement III.	29
9	Ralph Haget	1190—1203	.... John	Celestine III. Innocent III.	30
10	John of York	1203—1210	....	....	32
11	John Pherd	1211—1220	.... Henry III.	Honorius III.	34
12	John de Cancia	1220—1246	....	.... Gregory IX. Celestine IV. Innocent IV.	35
13	Stephen de Eston	1246—1252	....	....	39
14	William de Allerton	1252—1258	....	.... Alexander IV.	—
15	Adam	1258—1259	....	....	—
16	Alexander	1259—1265	....	.... Urban IV. Clement IV.	—
17	Reginald	1265—1274	.... Edward I.	Gregory X.	40
18	Peter Aling	1275—1279	....	.... Innocent V. Adrian V. John XXI. Nicholas III.	—
19	Nicholas	1279	....	....	42
20	Adam	1280—1284	....	.... Martin IV.	—

Contemporaries.					
No.	Abbots.	[A. D.]	Kings of England.	Popes.	Page.
21	Henry de Ottelay	1284—1290	Edward I.	Martin IV. Honorius IV. Nicholas IV.	43
22	Robert Thornton	1291—1300	....	.... Celestine V. Boniface VIII.	—
23	Richard[q. Bishopton?]	1301—1311	.... Edward II.	.... Benedict XI. Clement V.	49
24	William Rygton	1311—1316	....	....	51
25	Walter Cokewald	1316—1336	.... Edward III.	John XXII. Benedict XII.	52
26	Robert Copegyrie	1336—1346	....	.... Clement VI.	56
27	Robert Monkton	1346—1369	....	.... Innocent VI. Urban V.	—
28	William de Gower	1369—1384	.... Richard II.	.... Gregory XI. Urban VI.	57
29	Robert Burley	1384—1410	.... Henry IV.	.... Boniface IX. Innocent VII. Gregory XII. Alexander V.	—
30	Roger Frank	1410—1415	.... Henry V.	John XXIII.	59
31	John de Ripon	1415—1435	.... Henry VI.	.... Martin V. Eugenius IV.	—
32	Thomas Passelew	1435—1442	....	....	61
33	John Martyn	1442	....	....	—
34	John Grenewell	1442—1471	.... Edward IV.	.... Nicholas V. Calixtus III. Pius II. Paul II.	—
35	Thomas Swynton	1471—1478	....	Sixtus IV.	62
36	John Darneton	1479—1493	.... Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII.	.... Innocent VIII. Alexander VI.	—
37	Marmaduke Huby	1494—1526	.... Henry VIII.	.... Pius III. Julius II. Leo X. Adrian VI. Clement VII.	64
38	William Thirske	1526—1537	....	....	66
39	Marmaduke Bradley	1537—1539	....	Paul III.	72

## [L.]

(Page 41.)

The following schedule of places<sup>z</sup> where the endowments of this rich and highly-famed institution chiefly lay, can scarcely be better introduced than in the words of the late able historian of Craven.

“From the foot of Penigent to the boundaries of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, the estates of this wealthy house stretched without interruption.

“Fountains’ Fell still retains the name of its ancient possessors; all the high pastures from thence to Kilnsey were ranged by their flocks and herds. Kilnsey and Coniston were their property; the commons of the latter joined upon Netherdale; and all this valley (*tota Nidderdale*<sup>a</sup> are the sweeping words of Mowbray’s charter,) had been early bestowed upon them, down to Brimham, which touched upon the immediate demesnes of the house.”

The lands in Craven “contained in a ring fence, upon a very moderate computation, 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres.”<sup>b</sup>

We may sum up this short, but elegant description, by stating, that to this large domain there may be safely added not fewer than 8,000 acres more, dispersed through other parts of the county, and in the counties adjoining; making an aggregate of 72,000 acres, including various manors, besides about 350 messuages, inferior dwelling-houses, mills, and other similar appendants to these wide and extensive possessions.

In a few cases, difficulty in determining the exact place has occurred, partly from the mutations to which proper names are liable through a lapse of centuries, and partly from the circumstance of two or more places of the same name being sometimes found in the respective districts in which the property was held; but *general* accuracy can be vouched for.

The original orthography has been as much as possible preserved, as a matter both of curiosity and use.

Figures of reference to the names of the numerous benefactors specified in the preceding pages, are given to the utmost extent they could be ascertained; and by them the grantors and the grants may be brought together, and seen at once.

<sup>z</sup> Extracted mostly from the *Monasticon Anglicanum* of Dugdale, the *Monasticon Eboracense* of Burton, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, and other similar sources.

<sup>a</sup> All of Nidderdale that was the property of Roger de Mowbray, and *that* appears to have been all the east part. Dugdale’s *Monast.* vol. i. p. 756.

<sup>b</sup> Whitaker’s *Craven*, pp. 202, 454.

## YORKSHIRE.

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Abulay grange. Acaster (Malbis)	West. Ainsty of York.	Morley.	4 miles S. from Halifax. 4 S. from York.	210.
Acclam.	North.	Langbarugh.	7 N. E. from Yarm.	139.
Ainderby (Quernhow).	North.	Hallikeld.	6 S.W. from Thirsk.	109, 110, 155, 236, 242.
Aismunderby.	West.	Claro.	Adjoining Ripon.	
Aistenby [Asenby].	North.	Hallikeld.	5 N. from Borough- bridge.	169, 195.
Aldeburgh (a grange of the monastery).	North.	Hang East.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. from Ma- sham.	33, 34, 61, 83, 105, 158.
Aldewark.	North.	Bulmer.	5 S.E. from Borough- bridge.	125, 209.
Aldfield.	West.	Claro.	3 S. W. from Ripon.	
Almare (fishery in the river Aller).	Ainsty of York.		It runs into the Der- went.	
Alverstain or Alves- ton.	North?	Hang East?		
Alvescage.	North?	Hang East?		
Appletreewick.	West.	Staincliffe.	8 N. from Skipton.	170, 265.
Arnecliffe [Arncliffe].	West.	Staincliffe.	5 W. from Kettle- well.	6, 38, 119, 120, 121, 176, 287.
Arneforde [Arnforth].	West.	Staincliffe.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from Settle.	122.
Awndelay.	West.	Morley.	Near Elland.	192, 266.
Awstwyk [Austwick].	West.	Ewecross.	5 N. W. from Settle.	138.
Ayrton.	West.	Staincliffe.	6 S. E. from Settle.	
Azerlay.	West.	Claro.	4 N. W. from Ripon.	83, 84, 141.
Balderby [Balders- by].	North.	Hallikeld.	5 N. E. from Ripon.	123, 145.
Baystenbrek or Ba- kesteinberg.	North.	Hallikeld.	Near Newby on Swale	77.
Bewerley.	West.	Claro.	1 S. from Pateley.	290.
Birkhou [Birkhouse].	North.	Hallikeld.	5 N. E. from Ripon.	77, 102.
Now extinct. It was in the township of Baldersby.				
Birkhouse.	West.	Claro.	Township of Grantley 5 W. from Ripon.	154, 158.
Birkwith	West.	Ewecross.	N. of Pennigent.	
Blakhou [Blakehow].	North.	Rydale.	9 N. from Kirkby Moorside.	289.
Blatenker.	North.	Langbarugh.	2 S. from Stokesley.	289.
Bollershaw (a lodge of the monastery).	West.	Claro.	3 N.E. from Pateley.	
Bordley.	West.	Staincliffe.	10 N.W. from Skipton.	37, 38, 55, 93.
Boroughbridge.	West.	Claro.		235.



<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Bourthwayth [Boothwaite: a lodge].	West.	Claro.	5 N.W. from Pateley.	290.
Brackenborough	North.	Birdforth.	4 W. from Thirsk.	
Bradley.	West.	Agbrigg.	3 N. from Huddersfield.	49, 201.
Braithwaite.	West.	Claro.	S. W. of Kirkby Malzeard.	41.
Bramley (a lodge).	North.	Hang East.	4 S.W. from Masham.	103, 275.
Branger-house.	West.	Claro.		
Branton [Brampton].	West.	Strafforth and Tickhill.	Near Rotherham.	192.
Bremhem [Brimham: a lodge].	West.	Claro.	4½ S.E. from Pateley.	23, 79, 83.
Brigrode.	West.	Morley.	Near Elland.	
Brotherton.	North.	Barkston Ash.	1 N. from Ferrybridge.	
Bukkedene.	West.	Claro.	In the township of Eveston, 6 S. W. from Ripon.	
Burnsall.	West.	Staincliffe.	9 N. from Skipton.	196.
Buskby [Bushby (Great and Little)].	North.	Langbarugh.	2 S. from Stokesley.	190, 289.
Butterstanes or Lutterstanes.	West.	Claro.	In the parish of Kirkby Malzeard.	
Caiton.	West.	Claro.	2½ N.E. from Ripley.	4, 54, 101.
Caldestanes.	West.	Claro.	2 W. from Pateley.	
Caldwell.	North.	Hallikeld.	3 E. from Ripon.	14, 59.
Calf House [Covel House: a lodge].	West.	Claro.	4 N. from Pateley.	
Calton.	West.	Staincliffe.	7 N.W. from Skipton.	45.
Carlesmore (a manor)	West.	Claro.	6 ½ from Masham.	98.
Carleton.	North.	Langbarugh.	3 S. from Stokesley.	
Castley.	West.	Claro.	4 E. from Otley.	142.
Cathal [Cattall Parva]	West.	Claro.	4½ N. from Wetherby.	182, 186.
Catton upon Swale.	North.	Birdforth.	5 S.W. from Thirsk.	
Clifton.	North.	Liberty of St. Peter.	Adjoining York.	
Clotherholme.	West.	Claro.	Adjoining Ripon.	147.
Conyngston [Coniston].	West.	Staincliffe.	3 S. from Kettlewell.	37, 150.
Copmanhow.	West.	Staincliffe.		
Cottingwith (West).	East.	Ouse and Derwent.	9 S. E. from York.	
Cotum [Coatham].	North.	Langbarugh.	6 N.W. from Guisborough.	
Cowton (North).	North.	Gilling East.	7½ N.W. from Northallerton.	32, 70, 114, 151, 152, 241, 281.
Coygerghill [Cogilcote].	West.	Staincliffe.	In Kettlewell.	

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Dacre (a lodge).	West.	Claro.	4 S. E. from Pateley.	58, 83, 101, 290, 291.
Dalagh [Dalla].	West.	Claro.	8 W. from Ripon.	83, 290.
Dalton.	West?	Agbrigg?	1 N. E. from Huddersfield?	
Dernebroke.	West.	Staincliffe.	6½ W. from Kettlewell.	26, 27.
Derwent (River—a right of fishing).	East.	Ouse and Derwent.		
Disceford [Dishforth].	North.	Hallikeld.	4 N. from Borough-bridge.	9, 62, 130, 137, 161, 162, 163, 164, 227.
Doncaster.	West.	Strafforth and Tickhill.		
Dromandby.	North.	Langbarugh.	3 S. E. from Stokesley.	39, 50.
Dunesford (Lower).	West.	Claro.	3 S. E. from Borough-bridge.	
Eccleslay [Exley].	West.	Morley.	2½ S. from Halifax.	51.
Edlingthorpe [Ellingthorp].	North.	Hallikeld.	1 E. from Borough-bridge.	11.
Eland [Elland].	West.	Morley.	3 S. E. from Halifax.	51, 173, 266.
Elleslak [Elsack].	West.	Staincliffe.	5 S. W. from Skipton.	85.
Ellingstring.	North.	Hang East.	4 N. W. from Masham.	18.
Ellingwick or Ellwick (included in Thorpe Underwood).				14.
Elreston [Ellerton on Swale].	North.	Gilling East.	5 S. E. from Richmond.	211.
Elvington.	East.	Ouse and Derwent.	7 S. E. from York.	
Eseby [Easby].	North.	Langbarugh.	3½ E. from Stokesley.	219.
Eseby [Now extinct. It was in the township of Baldersby].	North.	Hallikeld.	5 N. E. from Ripon.	52, 247.
Estun [Eston].	North.	Langbarugh.	6 N. W. from Guisborough.	209.
Evoston.	West.	Claro.	6 S. W. from Ripon.	
Farnham.	West.	Claro.	2 N. from Knaresborough.	174.
Felbekhouse [Fell-Beck].	West.	Claro.	3 E. from Pateley.	
Fernagil house [qu. Farnhill?]	West.	Staincliffe.	4 S. from Skipton.	
Ferrybridge.	West.	Barkston Ash.		251.
Fixby.	West.	Morley.	2½ N. W. from Huddersfield.	173.
Flatwith.	North.	Hang East.	Near Aldburgh.	274.
Folyfait [Follyfoot].	West.	Claro.	3 S. E. from Harrogate.	24.
Fountains.	West.	Claro.	3 S. W. from Ripon.	107, 154, 261.

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Fountains' Earth.	West.	Claro.	6 N.W. from Pateley.	
Foxope [Foxup.]	West.	Staincliffe.	10 N. from Settle.	
Galgagh [Galfay].	West.	Claro.	4½ W. from Ripon.	88, 127.
Gawthorpe [Gowthorpe].	East.	Harthill.	4 N. W. from Pocklington.	12.
Gawton [Gowton].	North.	Langbarugh.	4 S.W. from Stokesley.	175.
Gersington [Grasington].	West.	Staincliffe.	6 S. from Kettlewell.	15.
Gevendale [Givendale].	West.	Claro.	2 S. E. from Ripon.	276.
Gnoup [Gnipor Knipe, Forest of].	West.	Staincliffe.	N. of Settle.	26, 27.
Godwin Scales.	West.	Claro.	In the township of Ripley.	178.
Gowkbusk [Gowbusk].	West.	Claro.	6 S. W. from Ripon.	
Grafton.	West.	Claro.	3 S. from Boroughbridge.	19, 213.
Grantley.	West.	Claro.	5 W. from Ripon.	17, 154, 229.
Greenhammerton.	West.	Claro.	7 S. E. from Boroughbridge.	60, 90, 185.
Grenebergh [Greenbury].	North.	Gilling East.	6 N.E. of Richmond.	13, 97, 179, 180.
Grewelthorpe.	West.	Claro.	3 S. from Masham.	8.
Greynfeldcotte [Greenfield].	West.	Staincliffe.	10½ N.W. from Kettlewell.	
Gristhorpe.	North.	Pickering Lythe.	7 S. E. from Scarborough.	56.
Grosseestbacre or Godsib-acre.	West.	Staincliffe.	In Coniston, and 1 S. from Kettlewell.	37.
Guayth (See Wath).				
Haddokstanes (a grange).	West.	Claro.	4 S. from Ripon.	
Hagh [qu. Haugh End?].	West.	Morley.	3½ S. W. from Halifax.	
Hainelithe [Hanlith].	West.	Staincliffe.	6½ E. from Settle.	122, 288.
Halton Gyll.	West.	Staincliffe.	6 N. W. from Kettlewell.	
Hardcastle.	West.	Claro.	4 W. from Pateley.	
Hartwith (a lordship)	West.	Claro.	4 W. from Ripley.	
Hawkeswyk.	West.	Staincliffe.	4 S.W. from Kettlewell.	75.
Haystay [Hayshaw a lodge].	West.	Claro.	2 S. from Pateley.	
Heaton (See Kirk Heaton).				
Hebden.	West.	Staincliffe.	8 S.E. from Kettlewell.	
Hedon Ridding.	North.	Hang East.	3 S.W. from Masham.	
Hellifeld.	West.	Staincliffe.	6 E. from Settle.	
Helme [Elmley or Emley?]	West.	Agbrigg.	7 S.E. from Huddersfield.	

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Herleshou [Harleshaw].	West.	Claro.	Within the precincts of the monastery.	2, 104.
Hertlington [Hartlington].	West.	Staincliffe.	9 N. from Skipton.	
Hessay.	Ainsty of York.		6 S. W. from York.	
Hessyliden [Hesselden Over and Ne-ther].	West.	Staincliffe.	9 N. W. from Kettlewell.	
Hetton.	West.	Staincliffe.	6 N. from Skipton.	
Hewick [Bridge Hewick].	West.	Claro.	1½ S. E. from Ripon.	234.
Holm-house(a lodge).	West.	Claro.	3 N.W. from Pateley.	
Holme.	North.	Allerton-shire.	8 S. E. from Bedale.	
Holme Knotts.	West.	Staincliffe.	qu. 2 E. from Long Preston?	
Hopperton.	West.	Claro.	5½ N. from Wetherby.	20.
Horton (in Ribblesdale).	West.	Ewecross.	5½ N. from Settle.	29, 112, 138.
Hoton Coigners [Hutton Conyers].	North.	Allerton-shire.	2 N. E. from Ripon.	117, 153.
Hoton Sand (See Sand hutton).				
Howgrave (See Sutton Howgrave).				
Huby [Hewby].	West.	Skyrack.	5 N. E. from Otley.	194.
Hungate.	West.	Claro.	5 S. W. from Ripon.	
Hunslet.	West.	Morley.	Adjoining Leeds.	
Ilkelay.	West.	Skyrack.	6 N. W. from Otley.	
Ilketon [Ilton or Hilton, a manor].	North.	Hang East.	3 S. W. from Masham.	15, 187.
Ingerthorp.	West.	Claro.	4 S. from Ripon.	44, 255.
Jarnwyk (See Yarnwick).				
Jarum (See Yarm).				
Karleton (See Carleton).				
Kesewyk-East[East-Keswick].	West.	Skyrack.	8 N. E. from Leeds.	16.
Kettelwel.	West.	Staincliffe.	14 N. from Skipton.	6, 63, 140, 172.
Kilnesay.	West.	Staincliffe.	3 S. from Kettlewell.	38, 53, 65, 91, 268.
Kirk Hammerton.	West.	Claro.	6 N. E. from Wetherby.	
Kirk Heaton.	West.	Agbrigg.	2 N. E. from Huddersfield.	43, 68, 80, 129, 282.
Kirkeby-Malesart or Mal-assart [Kirkby Malzeard].	West.	Claro.	4 S. from Masham.	83, 84, 87, 141, 263.



<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grants.</i>
Kirkby Mulhumdale [Kirkby Malhamdale].	West.	Staincliffe.	6 S. E. from Settle.	253.*
Kirkby Usburne [Now Kirkby Hall].	West.	Claro.	5 S. E. from Borough- bridge.	101.
Kirkby Wiske.	North.	Gilling East	4 N. W. from Thirsk.	57, 71, 160, 177, 198, 199, 202, 207, 238, 254.
Kirklyngton.	North.	Hallikeld.	6 S. E. from Bedale.	
Knapton.	East.	Buckrose.	7 N. E. from Malton.	
Knolbank [Know Bank].	West.	Staincliffe.	9 E. from Settle.	
Landesmere.	West.	Staincliffe.	In the township of Coniston, near Ket- tlewell.	37.
Langeley.	West.	Claro.	4 S. W. from Ripon.	
Langer-house.	West.	Staincliffe.	9 E. from Settle.	
Laverton.	West.	Claro.	5 S. from Masham.	17, 83.
Linton.	West.	Staincliffe.	7 S. from Kettlewell.	
Little Hag [qu. Hack- fall, &c. ?]	West.	Claro.	7 N. W. from Ripon.	85.
Litton.	West.	Staincliffe.	5 N. W. from Kettle- well.	27, 69, 233, 287.
Liversegge [Liver- sedg].	West.	Morley.	11 S. W. from Leeds.	189.
Liverton.	North.	Langbarugh	8 N. E. from Guis- brough.	
Lofthouse (a lodge).	West.	Claro.	6 N. W. from Pateley.	188.
Lothenrigge [q. Long- rigge ?].	North.	Hang West.	3 S. from Aysgarth.	
Lounthwayt or Lon- nethwayt.	West.	Staincliffe.	In the township of Burnsall, 9 N. from Skipton.	
Lynelay [Linley].	West.	Agbrigg.	3. N. W. from Hud- dersfield.	173.
Magneby [Maunby].	North.	Gilling East.	5 S. from Northaller- ton.	208.
Malham and Malwa- ter [qu. Malham Water ?] House.	West.	Staincliffe.	6 E. from Settle.	26, 72, 73, 74, 88, 212, 261, 293, 294.
Marchesdene [March dean].	West.	Agbrigg.	6½ W. from Hudders- field.	66.
Marton-on-the-Moor	North.	Hallikeld.	3 N. W. from Borough- bridge.	78, 293.
Masham.	North.	Hang East.	10 N. W. from Ripon.	32, 275.
Melmorby [Melmor- by].	North.	Hallikeld.	5 N. E. from Ripon.	111, 146, 191, 214, 228, 247, 248, 250.
Melsonby.	North.	Gilling West.	5 N. from Richmond.	

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Merkingfeld [Mar- kenfield].	West.	Claro.	3 S. from Ripon.	44, 88, 132, 181, 206.
Merkington [Mar- kington].	West.	Claro.	4 S. from Ripon.	21, 22.
Merston [Marston].	Ainsty of York.		7 W. from York.	108, 113, 133, 215, 216, 226, 239, 246.
Micklehagh [Mick- ley].	West.	Claro.	5 S. from Masham.	
Mideltou [Middleton Tyas].	North.	Gilling East.	5 N. from Richmond.	200, 217.
Midlesmore.	West.	Staincliffe.	S.W. from Kettlewell.	6, 38, 75.
Mildeby [Milby].	North.	Hallikeld.	1 N. from Borough- bridge.	221.
Miton [Myton].	North.	Bulmer.	3 E. from Borough- bridge.	
Moor Monkton.	Ainsty of York.		8 W. from York.	10, 232, 272.
Morker [Macker- shaw: a grange].	West.	Claro.	Near the precincts of the monastery.	2.
Morton Banks.	West.	Skyrack.	1½ N.E. from Keigh- ley.	
Morton East } Morton West }	West.	Skyrack.	3 N. E. from Keigh- ley.	81.
Multon [Moulton].	North.	Gilling East.	4 N.E. from Richmond	32, 47.
Neuby Wiske.	North.	Gilling East.	5 S. from Northaller- ton.	207.
Neusom [Newsham].	North.	Birdforth.	3½ N.W. from Thirsk.	199, 223, 224, 225, 240, 257, 286.
Neuton-upon-Swale.	North.	Hallikeld.	3 N. E. from Bedale.	83, 124.
Newby-super-Swale.	North.	Hallikeld.	5½ N. E. from Ripon.	222.
New-house (a lodge).	West.	Claro.	10 N.W. from Pateley.	
New-house.	West.	Staincliffe.	qu. 8 E. from Settle?	
Newton in Craven. [qu. Bank New- ton?].	West.	Staincliffe.	5 W. from Skipton.	
Nidderdale (so much of the east part of it as belonged to Ro- ger de Mowbray).				83.
North Cotte.	West.	Staincliffe.	2½ S. from Kettlewell.	
Northouse in Nidder- dale (a manor).	West.	Claro.		
Northouses.	West.	Claro.	4 W. from Ripon.	17.
North Pasture House (a lodge).	West.	Claro.	4 E. from Pateley.	
Norton [Le Clay].	North.	Hallikeld.	3 N. E. from Bo- roughbridge.	165.

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Nunwick.	North.	Liberty of Ripon.	3 N. from Ripon.	
Nutwith (a lodge).	North.	Hang East.	2 S. from Masham.	61, 274.
Osmunderby [see Aismunderby].				
Ottelay [Otley].	West.	Skyrack.		
Otterburn.	West.	Staincliffe.	8 S.E. from Settle.	193.
Ouse (River: — a right of fishing down to York.)				14.
Penese or Pennis (East).	West.	Staincliffe.	East of Pennigent hill.	
Pikehall [Pickhill].	North.	Hallikeld.	7 S.E. from Bedale.	236.
Pot (a lodge).	North.	Hang East.	4 S.W. from Masham.	275.
Povil Holme in Castley.	West.	Claro.	4 E. from Otley.	
Preston in Craven [Long Preston].	West.	Staincliffe.	4 S.E. from Settle.	36.
Prikestrike [Prickstrick?]	West.	Morley.	Near Elland.	
Queldrick (see Wheldrake).				
Quixley (see Whixley)				
Qwherlton (see Whorlton).				
Qwynholm (see Winholm).				
Raynington (Rainton)	North.	Hallikeld.	4 N.E. from Ripon.	116, 117.
Redker.	North.	Gilling East.	In the township of Kirkby Wiske. 4 N.W. from Thirsk.	240.
Redker.	East.	Ouse and Derwent.	In the township of Wheldrake. 8 S.E. from York.	218.
Redker [Redcar].	North.	Langbarugh	7 N. from Guisborough.	
Redley.	West.	Claro.	5 W. from Ripon.	85.
Redmire.	North.	Hang West.	4½ W. from Leyburn.	151.
Rigton.	West.	Claro.	6 N.E. from Otley.	205.
Rilleston.	West.	Staincliffe.	5 N. from Skipton.	93.
Ripley.	West.	Claro.	7 S. from Ripon.	44, 243, 246, 253.
Riplingham.	East.	Harthill.	2½ E. from South Cave.	139.
Ripon.	West.	Claro.		44, 262, 283, 292.
Risewarde [Rishworth].	West.	Morley.	4 E. from Halifax.	173.
Rokesby [Roxby].	North.	Hallikeld.	7½ S.E. from Bedale.	124, 237, 244, 245, 254, 264.

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Rowel (in Sutton Howgrave).	North.	Hallikeld.	5½ N. from Ripon.	
Rughclosse.	West.	Staincliffe.		
Rumore.	North.	Hang East.	S. W. of Masham.	32, 84.
St. Michael de Monte [Micklehow-Hill].	West.	Claro.	4 S. W. from Ripon.	
Sallay [Sawley].	West.	Claro.	6 S. W. from Ripon.	100.
Sand Hoton [Sand Hutton].	North.	Birdforth.	3 S. W. from Thirsk.	118.
Santon [Sancton].	East.	Harthill.	2½ S. E. from Weighton	64.
Scabbed Newton.	North.	Hallikeld.	3 E. from Bedale.	
Scaddewell [qu. Shadwell?].	West.	Skyrack.	4 N. E. from Leeds.	
Scardeburgh [Scarborough].	North.	Pickering Lythe.		125.
Scarthcoit.	West.	Staincliffe.		
Schagh [qu. Shawcross?].	West.	Agbrigg.	2 N. E. from Dewsbury.	
Scorton.	North.	Gilling East.	5 E. from Richmond.	95.
Scothorp [Scosthorp].	West.	Staincliffe.	6 S. E. from Scettle.	
Scotton.	West.	Claro.	2 N. W. from Knaresborough.	96.
Sedbergh.	West.	Ewecross.	Border of Westmoreland.	
Sinderby.	North.	Hallikeld.	6 W. from Thirsk.	254, 264.
Sinithorpe.	North.	Hallikeld.	6 S. E. from Bedale.	245.
Skelton.	West.	Claro.	2½ N. W. from Ripon.	
Skipton (upon Swale).	North.	Birdforth.	4 S. W. from Thirsk.	52, 231, 256.
Skyrne [Skerne].	East.	Harthill.	2½ S. E. from Driffild.	159.
Sleningford.	West.	Claro.	4 N. W. from Ripon.	139, 144, 220, 277, 278.
Smithuswat [Sinuthswaite].	North.	Hang East.	S. W. of Masham.	105.
Snape.	North.	Hang East.	3 S. from Bedale.	92.
Somerwith.	North.	Hang East.	8 S. from Masham.	
Spofforth.	West.	Claro.	3 N. W. from Wetherby.	
Stainley (North).	West.	Claro.	3½ N. W. from Ripon.	144, 258, 262.
Stainley (South).	West.	Claro.	6 S. from Ripon.	94.
Stapleton.	North.	Gilling East and West.	11 N. E. from Richmond.	48.
Staynburn [Stainburn].	West.	Claro.	4½ N. E. from Otley.	89, 143, 203, 204, 259, 260.
Stodelay [Studley Roger].	West.	Claro.	1½ W. from Ripon.	67.
Stodelay [Studley Royal].	West.	Claro.	2 S. W. from Ripon, adjoining the precincts of the abbey.	35.
Stokesley.	North.	Langbarugh.		168.



<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Summerode.	West.	Morley.	In the township of Elland, 3 S.E. from Halifax.	
Sutton (a grange).	West.	Claro.	2 N.W. from Ripon.	83, 84, 104.
Sutton Howgrave.	North.	Hallikeld.	5½ N. from Ripon.	249, 271.
Swale (River: — a right of fishing within the township of Skipton).				62.
Swanley (a grange).	West.	Claro.	Adjoining the N. W. side of the abbey.	34, 35, 154, 229, 261.
Swetton (a manor).	West.	Claro.	7 S.W. from Masham.	263.
Swinton and Wardonmersc [Wardermask] manors.	North.	Hang East	S. and S. W. from Masham.	84, 273, 280.
Sykes (a lodge).	West.	Claro.	7 N.W. from Pateley.	
Syxford [Segsworth: a lodge].	West.	Claro.	2½ N. from Pateley.	290.
Tanfeld [Tanfield].	North.	Hallikeld.	6 N.W. from Ripon.	264.
Thirsk.	North.	Birdforth.		83.
Thornberg [Thornborough].	North.	Hang East.	6 E. from Masham.	
Thornton Episcopi [Bishop Thornton].	West.	Claro.	6 S. W. from Ripon.	2, 174, 267.
Thornton in Mora (Thornton le Moor).	North.	Birdforth.	5 N.W. from Thirsk.	210.
Thornton Rust.	North.	Hang West.	2 S. E. from Askrigg.	
Thorpe.	West.	Staincliffe.	9 N. from Skipton.	166, 196.
Thorpe juxta Brereton (See Ingerthorpe).				
Thorpe near Nutwith (See Gruelthorpe).				
Thorpe juxta Ripon [Little Thorpe].	West.	Claro.	1 S. from Ripon.	
Thorpe Underwood (a manor).	West.	Claro.	7 S.E. from Borough-bridge.	14.
Threshfield.	West.	Staincliffe.	6 S. from Kettlewell.	149, 269, 270.
Thwaite Houses (a manor).	West.	Claro.	9 N.W. from Pateley.	
Tranhous-hull and Traynhouse [Tarn houses near Malham Tarn].	West.	Staincliffe.	6 N. E. from Settle.	
Topcliffe. <sup>c</sup>	North.	Birdforth.	4 S.W. from Thirsk.	
Uckerby.	North.	Gilling East.	6 N.E. from Richmond.	106.
Ulcotes.	West.	Claro.	Near Ripley.	253.
Ulcotes [Oldcotes.]	West.	Claro.	5 W. from Kettlewell.	296.

<sup>c</sup> The church of Topcliffe was granted by Lord William De Percy (circa A.D. 1168) to the cathedral church of York; and the Dean and Chapter of York some time afterwards demised to the Convent of Fountains in perpetual farm, subject to an annual payment of 72 marks, the tithes of corn, pulse and hay arising from that part of the parish which lies on the west side of the river Swale, and which comprises from 7 to 8,000 acres.—*Torre's MSS. (Peculiars,)* p. 969; *Notitia Parochialis*, No. 784.

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Riding.</i>	<i>Wapentake.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Upsalade [Upsland]. Ure (River :—a right of fishing from Bo- roughbridge to the Ouse, and thence to York).	North.	Hallikeld.	7 N. from Ripon.	
Useburn Parva [Lit- tle Ouseburn].	West.	Claro.	5 S. from Borough- bridge.	101.
Wainford.	West.	Claro.	5 S. W. from Ripon.	
Wallerthwaite.	West.	Claro.	4 S. from Ripon.	
Walton [Worton?].	North.	Hang West.	1 S.E. from Askrigg.	139.
Wardonmersk [War- dermask: see Swin- ton].				
Warshall [Warsell, a lodge].	West.	Claro.	5 S. W. from Ripon.	2.
Warter.	East.	Harthill.	4 N. E. from Pock- lington.	
Wath.	North.	Hallikeld.	4 N. from Ripon.	
Well.	North.	Hang East.	4 S. from Bedale.	92.
Westsidehouse.	West.	Staincliffe.		
Wheldrake.	East.	Ouse and Derwent.	8 S. E. from York.	126, 131, 134, 135, 156, 157, 210, 218, 252, 293, 294.
Whixley.	West.	Claro.	6 S.E. from Borough- bridge.	90, 148, 171, 183, 184.
Whorlton.	North.	Langbarugh.	6 S.W. from Stokesley.	
Windflat.	East?	Holderness?	Near Meaux?	76, 101.
Winholm.	North.	Gilling East.	In the township of North Cowton. 7½ N.W. from North- allerton.	
Winkeslay.	West.	Claro.	5 W. from Ripon.	85, 127, 128, 285.
Wintringham.	East.	Buckrose.	7 E. from Malton.	
Withintun [Widding- ton].	West.	Claro.	8½ S. E. from Bo- roughbridge.	14.
Wolronwell [qu.Wal- lingwells?].	West.	Strafforth and Tickhill.	5 S. from Tickhill.	
Woodhouse.	West.	Claro.		
Wygglesworth.	West.	Staincliffe.	5 S. from Settle.	86.
Wymbleton [Wom- bleton].	North.	Rydale.	3 S.W. from Kirkby moorside.	29.
Wyndesley [Winslow Hall: a lordship].	West.	Claro.	3 N.W. from Ripley.	
Yarm.	North.	Langbarugh.		25.
Yarnwick.	North.	Hang East.	3 S. from Bedale.	197.
York.				7, 46, 125, 136, 295, 297.

## CUMBERLAND.

<i>Townships, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Relative Distances.</i>	<i>Ref. to Grantors.</i>
Applethwaite.	2 N. from Keswick.	115.
Braithwaite.	2½ W. from Keswick.	28, 40.
Caldeclove [qu. Caldclough or Cal- dew ?] in Allerdale below Derwent.	N. of Skiddaw.	99.
Cockermouth.		28, 42.
Crosthwaite.	4 N.W. from Keswick.	28, 42.
Holme (East) or Vicar's Island in Derwent Water.		28.
Langstreth in Borrowdale.		28.
Stonethwaite.	7 S. from Keswick.	
Thirlekeld [Threlkeld].	4 N. E. from Keswick.	
Wardhill [Warthall].	5 N. from Cockermouth.	279.
Watenlath.	5 S. from Keswick.	
DURHAM.		
Hartlepool.		230.
LINCOLNSHIRE.		
Botolphstone [Boston].		82, 167.
Grymesby [Grimsby].		167.
WESTMORELAND.		
Lune (River : — a right of fishing).		284.
Lonsdale (Kirkby).		

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

1. CHURCH OF KIRKBY USEBURN [NOW USEBURN PARVA]. The gift of [Sir] William de Stuteville about the year 1143. It was purchased of the abbot and convent by Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, in A. D. 1217, and given by him as an augmentation of the precentorship in his cathedral, subject to the payment of one mark per annum to the Archdeacon of Richmond in token of its exemption from archidiaconal jurisdiction.

2. CHAPEL OF STAINBURN [in the parish of Kirkby Overblow]. The gift of Isoulde, the relict of Roger de Poitou, about the middle of the twelfth century.

3. CHURCH OF CROSTHWAITE IN CUMBERLAND. This benefice was the gift of Alicia de Rumelli or Romillè, co-heiress of Alicia, Baroness of Skipton,

by William Fitz-Duncan, son of Duncan II., king of Scotland, about the year 1192. It was made appropriate in the early part of the thirteenth century, the Bishop of Carlisle (in whose diocese it is) reserving to his see the right of collating a vicar. The estimated value of the rectorial tithes was, at the time of the ecclesiastical survey of Hen. VIII., £26. 13s. 4d.—Vide *Valor Eccl.* vol. v.

4. CHAPEL OF RAYNINGTON [RAINTON, in the parish of Topcliffe]. The gift of Thomas, son of Alan de Arches, in or about the year 1236. This chapel has been long demolished. It was situated at the eastern extremity of the village, on what is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. Its site, or that of the capital messuage adjoining it, can be still pointed out.

5. CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL DE MONTE [MICKLEHOW HILL, near RIPON]. This was granted by the chapter of Ripon to the use of the abbey and convent in 1346, with power to receive oblations, subject to the payment of 2s. 6d. annually to the chapter. It is still standing. It was repaired some years since by the late John Aislabie, Esq.

6. CHURCH OF THORNTON IN CRAVEN. This was granted by Sir John Pilkington in 1476 to the convent, in exchange for the grange of Bradley, subject to a mutual power of revocation in case the contingency specified in the grant should occur. It did occur, and the benefice returned to its former proprietor.—See Whitaker's *Craven*, p. 102.

7. A CELL OF MONKS of the order of this house was intended to have been established on the site of the old monastery of Ripon by Marmaduke Huby, one of the abbots of the house, about the year 1505; but though he made some progress in the building, his design was never completed. The particulars, both of its situation and of his project, as extracted from Leland, may suitably close this list of the ecclesiastical possessions of the house.

“The old Abbey of Ripon stoode where now is a chapelle of our Lady in a botom one close distant by \*\*\*\*\* from the new minstre.

“One Marmaduke [Huby], Abbate of Fountaines, a man familiar with Salvage, [Savage] Archebishop of York, obtained this chapelle of hym and prebendaries of Ripon, and havynge it gyven onto hym and to his abbay, pullid down the est end of it, a pece of exceding auncient wark, and buildid a fair pece of new werk with squarid stones for it, leving the west ende of very old werk standing.

“He began also and finished a very fair high waul of squarid ston at the est end of the garth that this chapel stondith yn; and had thought to have enclosid the hole garth with a lyke waulle, and to have made there a celle of white monks [Cistertians]. There lyeth one of the Englebys in the est end of the chapel, and there lyith another of them yn the chapelle garthe, and in the chapel singith a cantuarie prest.

“One thing I much notid,—that was 3 crossis standing in a row at the est ende of the chapelle garth. They were thinges *antiquissimi operis*, and monu-



mentes of sum notable men buried there. So that of al the old monasterie of the toun, I saw no likely tokens left after the depopulation of the Danes in that place, but only the waulles of our Lady chapelle and the crosses."—*Leland's Itinerary*, vol. i. p. 90.

The estimated annual value of their possessions, as given by William Knight, Archdeacon of Richmond, and others, the commissioners appointed to carry into effect the act of the 26th Hen. VIII. A. D. 1534, by which the first-fruits and tenths of ecclesiastical benefices were thenceforth to be paid to the king, instead of being paid to the pope, was £1173. 0s. 7½*d.*; or, deducting reprisals, £998. 6s. 7½*d.* <sup>d</sup>

With these sums Speed and Dugdale respectively agree.

According to a valuation given by Brian Higden, Dean of York, and Edward [Kyrkebye alias Cowper] Abbot of Rievaulx, apparently about three years after, the gross revenue was £1239. 6s. 3½*d.*, and the net amount £1115. 18s. 2*d.* <sup>e</sup>

To the preceding schedule may be appropriately added the inventory of their moveables. It is not dated, but from internal evidence seems to have been taken in 1537, a few months after the execution of Abbot Thirske. This, together with the last-mentioned estimate of their revenues, appears as one document, under the hands of the Dean of York and the Abbot of Rievaulx. It is presented in a condensed form as compared with its appearance in the pages of Burton, but exhibits the same aggregate amount.

<sup>d</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. v. pp. 253, 254.

<sup>e</sup> Burton's *Monasticon*, p. 147.

THE INVENTORY OF SUCH THINGS AS WERE KEPT  
IN THE CHURCH OF FOUNTAINS.

	£.	s.	d.
Nineteen chalices with pateyns, gilt, in all 495½ oz. and 3 dwts, } at 4s. 4d. ....	107	7	10
Two white crewets, 12½ oz. ....	3s. 2d..	1	19 7
Two crewets, gilt, 15½ oz. ....	4s. 4d..	3	7 2
An ewer for the high altar, gilt, 12½ oz.....	3s. 2d..	1	19 7
A little chalice, without pateyn, gilt on the inside of the shell, } 5 oz. ....	3s. 8d. }	0	18 4
A little chalice, without pateyn, gilt, 5¼ oz. ....	4s. 4d..	1	2 9
A basin for the high altar, parcel gilt, 26½ oz.....	3s. 8d..	4	17 2
A schipe [skep or basket] <sup>f</sup> for incense, of silver, and gilt, with } a spoon, gilt, 25 oz.....	3s. 8d. }	4	11 8
Two candlesticks, gilt, for the high altar, 56 oz.....	4s. 4d..	12	2 8
A pair of censures, gilt, 42 oz. ....	4s. 4d..	9	2 0
A cross-head silvered and gilt, with an image, 32 oz.....	4s. 4d..	6	18 8
A cruche-head, <sup>g</sup> gilt, 46 oz.....	4s. 4d..	9	19 4
A staff of silver ungilt for the same cruche-head, 38½ oz.....	3s. 2d..	6	1 11
A piece of St. Anne's scalpe, set in silver, ungilt, 2¼ oz.....	3s. 2d..	0	7 11
A pair of beads, silvered and gilt, 2½ oz.....	4s. 4d..	0	10 10
A mitre, having the edges of silver, and gilt, and set with round } pieces of silver, white like pearl, and flowered of silver, and } gilt in midward, 12 oz.....	4s. 4d. }	2	12 0
A manse [or small shrine] with a rib of St. Lawrence, of silver } gilt, 44 oz. ....	4s. 4d. }	9	10 8
A manse for Corpus Christi day, silver and gilt, 106 oz....	4s. 4d..	22	19 4
A holy-water Fatt, with a strinkil [sprinkler] of silver, ungilt, } 53 oz.....	3s. 2d. }	8	7 10
A mitre of silver, gilt, and set with pearl and stone, 70 oz....	4s. 4d..	15	3 4
A ring and buckle, silvered and gilt, set with pearls and stones, } 4 oz. ....	4s. 4d. }	0	17 4
An image of St. James, of silver, and gilt, 64 oz. ....	4s. 4d..	13	17 4
A cross, silvered and gilt, 1 oz. ....		0	4 4
A grype-schill, <sup>h</sup> with a covering, gilt, 37 oz.....	3s. 8d..	6	15 8

<sup>f</sup> The thurible appears to be meant.

<sup>g</sup> Cruche : crook—a crosier.

<sup>h</sup> This seems to be a flagon ; *schill* or *skeel* (derived from the French *escuelle*) being a northern provincialism for pail. The word may be rendered hand-skeel—a skeel which may be griped or grasped by the hand, or that has a handle to it.

	£.	s.	d.
A cross of gold, set with stones, wherein is part of the holy cross, } 14 oz. .... £2. 3s. 0d. }	30	2	0
A jewel of silver, and gilt, with a byrel, 9½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	2	1	2
A cross, with a stone, of silver, and gilt, 20½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	4	8	10
A jewel, with a byrel, of silver, and gilt, 6½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	1	8	2
A foot of a cross, silvered and gilt, 9½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	2	1	2
A jewel, with a byrel and relict of silver, and gilt, 5oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	1	1	8
A box of silver, gilt within, beads gilt, 2½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	0	10	10
An image of our Lady, in a case of silver, and gilt, 4½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	0	19	6
Two small jewels bound with bands of silver. The silver 3oz. 3s. 2d. .	0	9	6
A little cross of silver, and gilt, 5½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	1	3	10
A bruche of silver, gilt, 3½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	0	15	2
Two pots of white, silvered, 6oz. .... 3s. 2d. .	0	19	0
Two great chrystal stones. ....			
Two crewets of silver, gilt, 16½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	3	11	6
A silver chalice, well gilt, 29oz. .... 4s. 6d. .	6	10	6
A pateyn for the said chalice, of silver, gilt, 9½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	2	1	2
A pair of selors, <sup>i</sup> of silver, gilt, 108oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	23	8	0
An image of our Lady, of silver, gilt, 104oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	22	10	8
A silver cross, gilt, set with stones, 120oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	26	0	0
A head of a cruche of silver, gilt, 100oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	21	13	4
The staff of the cruche, gilt, 70oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	15	3	4
Two corporas [corporas] caps of cloth of gold. ....			
A table for the high altar on principal days, with three images } of silver, gilt, with beads and plate of silver, and some } parts of gold, set with stones, valued at £90 or £94. .... }	90	0	0
	£508	14	7

## IN THE CUSTODY OF THE LORD ABBOT.

A basin of silver, with a flower, gilt in the front, 56½oz. ... 3s. 5d. .	9	13	1
A basin of silver, with a front gilt in the bottom, 54¼oz. ... 3s. 5d. .	9	5	4¼
A pot, parcel gilt, 54oz. .... 3s. 6d. .	9	9	0
Two silver ewers, 51oz. .... 3s. 4d. .	8	10	0
A silver ewer, gilt about the edges, 25¼oz. .... 3s. 4d. .	4	4	2
Eight standing pieces and covers, gilt, 278½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	60	6	10
Four flat pieces with covers, gilt, 101½oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	21	19	10
A goblet covered and gilt, 19oz. .... 4s. 4d. .	4	2	4

<sup>i</sup> Vessels for holding the salt, which, after being blessed, was mixed with the holy water.—*Gavantus, Thesaurus Sac. Rit.* vol. i. p. 303.

	£.	s.	d.
A cover of a piece, gilt, 12oz.....	4s. 4d...	2	12 0
A flat piece and cover, not gilt, 48oz.....	3s. 5d...	8	4 0
A flat piece, the edges and front gilt, 16½oz.....	3s. 6d...	2	17 9
A flat piece, skargells, <sup>k</sup> gilt on the front and edges, 16oz ..	3s. 6d..	2	16 0
Four gilt spoons, 7oz.....	4s. 4d...	1	10 4
A serpent tongue, set in silver, 1¼oz.....	3s. 5d...	0	5 11½
Two flat pieces, not gilt, 11¼oz.....	3s. 5d...	1	18 5¼
A little mass band and front, gilt, 5oz.....	4s. 4d...	1	1 8
A chalice with the pateyn of silver, and gilt, 29oz. ....	4s. 4d...	6	5 8
Two crewets of silver, gilt, 11oz.....	4s. 4d...	2	7 8
		<u>£157</u>	<u>10 1¼</u>

## IN THE BUTTERY.

A standing nott, <sup>l</sup> with a cover, gilt, 24oz.....	4s. 4d...	5	4 0
A black nott, gilt, 13oz.....	4s. 4d...	2	16 4
A great mass band, gilt, 13oz.....	4s. 4d...	2	16 4
Two little mass bands, gilt, 6½oz. ....	4s. 4d. .	1	8 2
A little standing mass, gilt, 8oz.....	4s. 4d...	1	14 8
Sixteen silver spoons, gilt, 27oz.....	3s. 8d...	4	19 0
Fourteen silver spoons, not gilt, 16½oz.....	3s. 2d...	2	12 3
Two salts, with a cover, gilt, 44½oz.....	4s. 0d...	8	18 0
		<u>£30</u>	<u>8 9</u>

## IN 'THE FRATER.

Fifteen silver spoons, 20oz.....	3s. 2d...	<u>£3</u>	<u>3 4</u>
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## THE PLATE AT BRIMBEM [BRIMHAM].

One chalice of silver, 11oz.....	3s. 4d...	1	16 8
One goblet, with a covering of silver, and gilt, 11½oz.....	4s. 4d...	2	9 10
One silver salt, 8½oz.....	3s. 4d...	1	7 6
Seven silver spoons, 9½oz.....	3s. 4d...	1	10 10
		<u>£7</u>	<u>4 10</u>

\* The sum of all the plate, &c. amounts to.... £708 5 9½

\* Or, more correctly, £707 1s. 7¼d., exclusive of the value of the two articles left blank in the list of the church plate.

<sup>k</sup> The Editor has not been able to find any glossary, English or foreign, which contains this word. He ventures an opinion that it may have been incorrectly transcribed by Dr. Burton. The nearest approach to it is the French word *escarcelle*, for which see Du Cange under the word *scarcella*.

<sup>l</sup> Probably a cooler. See Cotgrave's Dictionary under the words *nou* and *noüet*.



## THE STORES (STOURI) OF THE MONASTERY OF FOUNTAINS.

Bulls .....	49	Bovets, or young steers .....	151	} Total, 2356.
Oxen .....	536	Boviculæ, or young whys <sup>m</sup> .....	142	
Cows .....	738	Stirketts <sup>m</sup> .....	242	
Heifers .....	151	Calves .....	347	

## STATE OF THE SHEEP.

Hurt : <sup>n</sup> [rams] .....	50	Oves, or ewes .....	535	} Total, 1326.
Multones, or wethers .....	421	Hogs, or sheep of one year old	320	

## HORSES.

Emiss : [breeding horses] .....	5	Equi, unius anni et $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	4	} Total, 86.
Equi ad stabul : domini abbatis..	6	Fillies, unius anni et $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	11	
Equi ad bigam : [carriage horses]	6	Pulli, or colts .....	17	
Equæ .....	37			

## SWINE.

Boars .....	5	Porcul: young swine or porklings	17	} Total, 79.
Swine .....	9	Porcel : or sucking pigs .....	30	
Porci .....	18			

## OF THE DEMAINS OF THE MONASTERY.

## WHEAT.

	<i>Qrs.</i>		<i>Qrs.</i>	} Total, 117.
At Morkar .....	36	At Swanlay .....	10	
At Haddokstaynes .....	35	At Sutton .....	36	

## IN RYE.

	<i>Qrs.</i>		<i>Qrs.</i>	} Total, 12.
At Brymbem .....	9	At Sutton .....	3	

## IN OATS.

	<i>Qrs.</i>		<i>Qrs.</i>	} Total, 134.
At Morkar .....	30	At Sutton .....	40	
At Haddokstaynes .....	24	At Brymbem .....	20	
At Swanlay .....	20			

## IN HAY.

	<i>Loads.</i>		<i>Loads.</i>	} Total, 392.
At Morkar .....	60	At Sutton .....	20	
At Haddokstaynes .....	40	At the monastery in the park ..	160	
At Swanlay .....	12	At Brymbem .....	100	

<sup>m</sup> *Whys, stirketts*—provincialisms signifying cattle from one and a half to two years old—the former female, the latter male.

<sup>n</sup> See Junius's Etymologicum, under the words *hurt* and *ram*.

## IN THE GRANARIES.

	Qrs.		Qrs.	
In wheat .....	18	In barley malt .....	90	} Total, 128.
In rye .....	18	In oats.....	2	

[M.]

(Page 73.)

[From a Pension Book temp. Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office.]

FOUNTAUNCE, LATE A MONASTERY IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

Pensions lately assigned to the Abbot and convent of the same on the dissolution of the said late monastery, by Commissioners of the Lord the King, on the 28th day of the month of November, in the 31st year of the aforesaid Lord, King Hen. VIII.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Marmaduke Bradley, Abbot	100	0	0.	—Thomas Kydde, Prior	8	0	0.

	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Laurence Benne .....	6	13	4 each.	Priests.	William Hobson .....	5	6	8 each.
Richard Norreys .....					Thomas Dykenson .....			
Richard Hebden .....					John Hooton .....			
Thomas Smekergill ....					John Young .....			
Robert Clyffton .....					Cristofer Jeynkynson ..			
Robert Brodebelte.....					Marmaduke Jeynkynson.			
John Tewisdaye .....					Thomas Browne.....			
John Melsonbye .....					Robert Caldbek .....			
Gawin Byrtletsone ....				Priests.	Anthony Kendall .....			
William Dunewell .....				6 0 0 each.	Gawin Storke.....			
Thomas Tutylle .....	6	0	0 each.		Edmund Lowde .....	5	0	0 each.
Thomas Grenewod ....					Matthew Morland .....			
William Garford .....					Robert Dodgeson .....			
Cristofer Lighton.....					Henry Jakeson .....			
Edmund Aland .....					John Walworth .....			
					Total....	£277	6	8.

WALTER HENDLE.  
THOMAS LEGH.

RICHARD BELASSYS.  
R. WATKYNs.

THE END.



